

*Handbook on*

**PEOPLE'S CHINA**

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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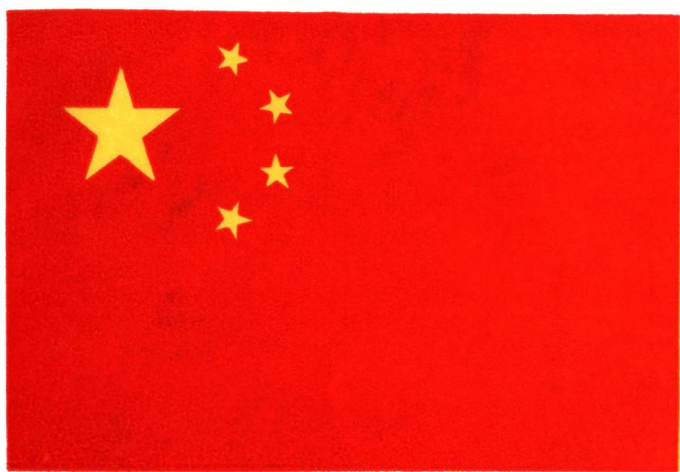


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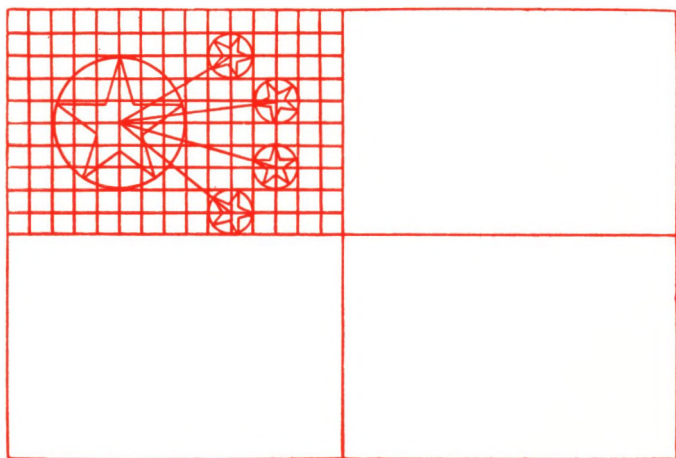
The national emblem of the People's Republic of China is: in the centre, Tien An Men under the light of five stars, framed with ears of grain, and with a cogwheel at the base.

—Article 105. Constitution of the  
People's Republic of China



The national flag of the People's Republic of China is a red flag with five stars.

—Article 104, Constitution of the  
People's Republic of China



The proportion between the length and height of the national flag is 3:2. The following five sizes are in common use: 288 cms by 192 cms; 240 cms by 160 cms; 192 cms by 128 cms; 144 cms by 96 cms; 96 cms by 64 cms.

# CHINESE NATIONAL ANTHEM

(The March of the Volunteers)

Words by Tien Han

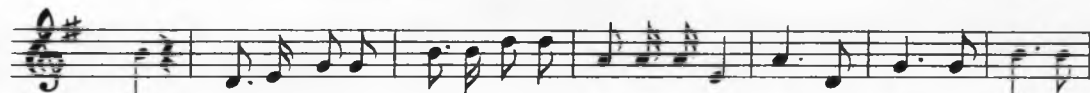
Music by Nieh Erh



起 来! 不 願 做 奴 隶 的 人 們! 把 我 們 的 血 肉,  
ch'i lai! pu yüan tsuo nu li tē jen men! pa wo men tē hsüeh jou,



筑 成 我 們 新 的 長 城! 中 华 民 族 到 了 最 危 險 的 时  
chu ch'eng wo men hsin tē ch'ang ch'eng! chung hua min tsu tao lia tsui wei hsiên tē shih



候, 每 个 人 被 迫 着 發 出 最 后 的 吼 声。 起 来! 起 来! 起  
hou, mei kē jen pei p'o chē fa ch'u tsui hou tē hou sheng. ch'i lai! ch'i lai! ch'i



来! 我 們 万 众 一 心, 冒 着 敌 人 的 砲 火 前 进!  
lai! wo men wan chung yi hsin, mao chē ti jen tē p'ao huo ch'ien chin!



冒 着 敌 人 的 砲 火 前 进! 前 进! 前 进! 进!  
mao chē ti jen tē p'ao huo ch'ien chin! ch'ien chin! ch'ien chin! chin!

## **THE NATIONAL ANTHEM**

### **MARCH OF THE VOLUNTEERS (Free Translation)**

Arise, all ye who refuse to be slaves!  
With our flesh and blood  
Let us build our new Great Wall.  
The Chinese nation faces its greatest danger,  
From each one the urgent call for action comes forth:  
Arise! Arise! Arise!  
Millions with but one heart,  
Braving the enemy's fire, march on!  
Braving the enemy's fire, march on!  
March on! March on! On!

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## *Section One*

### **GEOGRAPHY: BASIC FEATURES**

China is one of the largest countries in the world. Its area—about 9,600,000 square kilometres—is larger than the United States, or Australia, or about eighteen times the size of France.

Because of her size, time varies in China as much as four hours from east to west. In March, while the north-east is still covered with snow, flowers are blossoming south of the Yangtse.

China's mainland coastline of eleven thousand kilometres runs from the mouth of the Yalu River, on the Korean border, to the mouth of the Peilun River on the Vietnam border. The eastern coastline is washed by the Pohai, Yellow and East China Seas, the southern coastline by the South China Sea. There are more than 3,400 islands, the two largest being Taiwan and Hainan.

The land surface of China slopes eastward from the Tibetan Plateau. In broad terms it descends, in the north, through the fertile loess highlands of the Yellow River and, in the south, through the hills and valleys of the Yangtse and Pearl Rivers, to the coastal plains.

Most mountain ranges run west-east, but in Yunnan they run north-south. The Greater Khingan strikes south-west, and the Lesser Khingan south-east. The Nanling Ranges

are a group of mountains between Hunan and Kwangtung with different strikes. They are connected with mountains of Fukien and Chekiang. In Sinkiang are the Tienshan and Altai, both of which cross the border between the Soviet Union and China. The Tibetan mountains bend southward before running north-south in Yunnan. The highest point of the Tibetan Plateau is Chomolungma (Mount Everest).

**Climate** The climate of China differs greatly, to be expected in a country which stretches from the cold north to the tropical south, and from the maritime provinces to the desert of Sinkiang. The northern provinces have a winter of six months, but snow falls as far south as the Nanling Mountains. Contrary to the general belief, the "hot-house" in summer lies not in Kwangtung and other southern provinces, but along the Yangtse River, at Chungking, Wuhan, and Nanking.

The north is dry most of the year, and rain is concentrated in a short season. In the south the heavier rain is better distributed over the year.

The sharp seasonal contrast is due to the monsoons which govern the climate in China as in the greater part of eastern and southern Asia. Starting in late spring through the warm half of the year, the wet monsoons blow landward from the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. In the cold half year, the prevailing winds are from the land towards the sea, when the dry period results. The Yangtse basin, however, benefits from cyclones which bring about winter rains.

It is this dominant influence of the monsoons which makes the climate wet and hot in summer as contrasted with the cold dry winter. In the north, at least 60 per cent of the annual rain falls in the summer months, the greater part generally within eight weeks.

Yunnan and Szechuan have distinctive climates. The former, although partly within the tropics, is temperate on the plateau. Szechuan, though situated farther north, has a warm, sub-tropical climate, being sheltered on the north by mountains.

**Waterways** China's great rivers are the Yangtse River and the Yellow River. Also important are the Huai, the Heilungkiang (Amur), and the Pearl.

The Yangtse (5,500 kilometres) is China's longest river, being fourth greatest in the world in volume of flow and sixth longest in length. It rises in Chinghai Province and flows through Yunnan, Szechuan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Anhwei before emptying into the sea in Kiangsu.

On the main stream of the Yangtse the reservoirs now being planned will, when completed, detain more than 100,000 million cubic metres of flood water, and will have a hydro-electric capacity of 30 million kilowatts. When these reservoirs plus those on the tributaries and the flood detention lakes and land reclamation schemes are complete the danger of floods on the Yangtse will disappear.

The Chingkiang flood-diversion work in Hupeh, completed in 1952, did a great deal to mitigate the heavy flood of 1954, the level of which exceeded that of the record of 1931. The city of Wuhan successfully withstood the flood for three months, the people by their extraordinary efforts defeating the river and saving the Triple City.

The Yellow River (4,845 kilometres) is the second in length. It also rises in Chinghai and flows through Kansu, Inner Mongolia, Shensi, Shansi, Honan and Shantung.

The Yellow River was known as China's Sorrow and, within living memory, brought untold losses to the lower reaches. In the past three thousand years the river has breached its banks not less than 1,500 times and changed its course on the lower reaches some 26 times.

A multiple-purpose plan for permanently controlling the Yellow River and exploiting its water resources was launched in July 1955. It will take several five-year plans to complete. But the first phase of the construction ending 1967, last year of the Third Five-Year Plan, has been devised to solve the most pressing problems. This provides for two multiple-purpose projects respectively at the Sanmen Gorge in Honan and the Liuchia Gorge in Kansu for flood control, power generation and irrigation; for a dozen or more small to medium reservoirs for flood control and irrigation; and for large-scale water and soil conservation works. The completion of the first phase will remove the danger of flood on the lower reaches. By reducing silt content by half, the water in the lower reaches will run clear.

The Huai River flows through an area between the Yellow and Yangtse Rivers. It spills its waters almost entirely into the Yangtse, a negligible volume flowing to the sea. Throughout its history it has been a constant menace to life and property. Hence, harnessing the river was a high priority project, which was commenced shortly after liberation. Millions of peasants participated in curbing this unruly stream by building dykes, dams and irrigation canals.

The First Five-Year Plan calls for the completion of four reservoirs on the Huai's tributaries, at Nanwan and Poshan in Honan and at Futseling and Meishan in Anhwei. The first three were completed before 1955. The Meishan Reservoir, which is the largest, will contain 2,100 million cubic metres of water.

The Grand Canal, 1,782 kilometres long, from Peking in the north to Hangchow in the south, is the longest in the world. It was completed in the thirteenth century.

**Minerals** China is rich in coal and petroleum and has adequate reserves of iron. She holds first place in anti-

mony and tungsten and is one of the world's chief tin-producing countries. Gold mines are along the northern borders. A diamond field was recently discovered.

Some 75 per cent of China's coal lies in north and north-east China. Two coalfields in Chinghai and Sinkiang contain coking coal, estimated at more than 1,000 million tons each. Vast reserves of lead, zinc, tin, copper, antimony, tungsten and other non-ferrous metals are located on both edges of the Nanling Mountains in south China, and on the Yunnan-Kweichow Plateau. Rich finds of non-ferrous metals and petroleum have also been made in the northwest. Exploitation of the great oilfields recently discovered at Karamai in Sinkiang and in the Tsaidam Basin in Chinghai is actively in progress.

**Natural Regions** On the basis of climate, soils and vegetation, China may be divided into a number of regions.

In the south, the Pearl River Valley (mainly in Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces) is tropical, with long, warm summers accompanied by heavy rainfall. The winter months are frostless, and three grain crops, or as many as seven vegetable crops, can be obtained in the year. Rice, sugar-cane, tobacco and tropical fruits are important products. China's two largest islands, Taiwan and Hainan, are covered with remnants of luxuriant forests.

Of the eastern half, the Yangtse Valley may be termed central China. Throughout the area red and yellow soils intermingle in a complicated pattern. Under the warm and wet climate, the main grain crop is rice as in the tropical south, and the region is renowned for tea and silk. Tung oil, citrus fruits and bamboo are also abundant.

The temperate north China, embodying partly the Liao River basin and stretching to the southern edge of Inner Mongolia, is a belt of former deciduous forests. In the west, the loess plateau covers east Kansu, Shansi and Shensi. East of the loess area is the North China Plain,

and stretching still further east to the sea are the brown-soil peninsulas of Shantung and Liaotung. North China's main crops are wheat and cotton; millet and sorghum are also extensively cultivated. Apples, pears, plums, apricots and other fruits grow well.

The north-eastern cold temperate region runs from the Sungari River to the Heilungkiang. In the centre of this area is the black soil steppe, being the world's foremost producer of soya beans. Along the Heilungkiang are white or grey ash-like soils characteristic of cold regions under coniferous forests. Rich coniferous forests cover the Greater and Lesser Khingan Mountains in the north and north-west of this area. These with the Changpai Mountains near the Korean border comprise China's most valuable timber stands. They are also famed for their fur-bearing animals.

South-west China, which embraces Szechuan, the country's most populous province and great granary, is a wet and mountainous area. High mountains and deep valleys extend in a north-south direction. The lowlands remind one of the country's far south, while the heights, by contrast, are cold and covered with coniferous forests. The world-famous pandas make their home in the deep forests of western Szechuan.

The arid and semi-arid region of China runs from the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region in the north to the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in the north-west. On the Mongolian steppes, life has always been mainly nomadic and pastoral, but industry and co-operative organizations are changing the picture. Sinkiang enjoys an abundance of sunshine. Cotton grows excellently in the oases.

The Tibetan Plateau is the least surveyed area of China. It varies from alpine meadows and shrubs in the east-

ern portion to virtually barren wastes or "cold desert" in the west. The Yalutsangpo Valley is agricultural. Scores of new crops such as wheat, potatoes, sugar-beet, etc., have produced heavy yields. Tomatoes and gourds, never before known in Tibet, are now sold on the Lhasa market.

**Population** China's total population is 601,938,035, according to the census taken in June 1953. This includes 7,591,298 for Taiwan (a 1951 figure issued by the local Kuomintang authorities on Taiwan); 11,743,320 Chinese residing or studying abroad; and 8,397,477 in outlying border regions.

Of the total counted directly, 297,553,518 (51.82 per cent) are males, and 276,652,422 (48.18 per cent) females. The urban population—which has increased considerably since liberation, as a result of the rapid restoration and development of industry and commerce—is 77,257,282 (13.26 per cent) and rural population 505,346,135 (86.74 per cent).

Distribution of population among the three major municipalities—Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai—and provinces is as follows:

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Population</i>
Shanghai	6,204,417
Peking	2,768,149
Tientsin	2,693,831

<i>Province</i>	<i>Population</i>
Szechuan	62,303,999
Shantung	48,876,548
Honan	44,214,594
Kiangsu	41,252,192
Hopei	35,984,644
Kwangtung	34,770,059
Hunan	33,226,954
Anhwei	30,343,637



<i>Province</i>	<i>Population</i>
Hupei	27,789,693
Chekiang	22,865,747
Kwangsi	19,560,822
Liaoning	18,545,147
Yunnan	17,472,737
Kiangsi	16,772,865
Shensi	15,881,281
Kweichow	15,037,310
Shansi	14,314,485
Fukien	13,142,721
Kansu	12,928,102
Heilungkiang	11,897,309
Kirin	11,290,073
Taiwan	7,591,298
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region	6,100,104
Jehol*	5,160,822
Sinkiang**	4,873,608
Sikang*	3,381,064
Chinghai	1,676,534
Tibet and Chamdo Area	1,273,969

China is a land of many nationalities. The Hans, the largest nationality, number 547,283,057, or 93.94 per cent of the population, while other nationalities, with a total of 35,320,360, constitute 6.06 per cent. (The population of Taiwan Province and Chinese residing and studying abroad are not included in the above figures.) The following is a list of the larger national minorities:

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\* Province abolished in 1955.

\*\* Known as the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region since October 1955.

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Main Centres of Habitation</i>
Chuang	6,600,000	Kwangsi Province
Uighur	3,700,000	Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region
Hui	3,600,000	Kansu and Chinghai Provinces
Yi	3,300,000	Liangshan Mountains on Szechuan-Yunnan borders
Tibetan	2,800,000	Tibet and Chamdo Area and Chinghai Province
Miao	2,500,000	Kweichow and western Hunan Provinces, and other regions in central, south and south-west China
Mongolian	1,500,000	Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, Kansu and Chinghai Provinces, and Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region
Puyi	1,250,000	South-western parts of Kweichow Province
Korean	1,100,000	Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou in Kirin Province

## *Section Two*

# **BRIEF HISTORY**

## **I. CHINA BEFORE 1840**

In her 4,000 years of history, China went through primitive communism, slave society and then entered feudal society. Under the feudal system, peasant economy formed the basis of society. The landlords, the nobles and the emperor were the great landowners while most of the peasants had very little land or none at all. The peasants were compelled to turn over as much as eighty per cent of their crops to the landlords, and pay tribute and tax to the state. They slaved in dire poverty and suffering, and had no political rights. Taxes and rent and labour service ground them down; they were left barely sufficient to live and reproduce.

In the feudal era of China, the king reigned supreme. Officials were recruited from the landlord class to take charge of the army, the court, the treasury and the granary. The big landowners, supported by a bureaucracy trained to respect and admire the feudal order, formed the mainstay of the feudal rule.

The ruthless economic exploitation and oppression of the peasants over the centuries resulted in repeated revolts. In general, such revolts were utilized by rival rulers, generals or opportunists to step into power. The founder of the new dynasty took over the economic and political structure of the fallen dynasty. Thus, although some social change was made after each peasant revolution, the general frame-

work of the feudal economic and political system remained much the same.

**From Remote Antiquity to the Epoch of the Warring States Hsia (2200-1700 B.C.) and Shang (1700-1200 B.C.)—**

According to tradition, the Hsia dynasty was the first Chinese dynasty that functioned as a state. It was overthrown by the Shang which ruled over what is roughly today the Yellow River Valley. With the Shang dynasty we enter the stage of contemporary written records. Some writings of this period were cast in bronze and some inscribed on tortoise-shell and bone.

**Western Chou (1200-800 B.C.) and Eastern Chou (770-403 B.C.)—**According to traditional account, the Western Chou conquered the Shang in the second half of the 12th century B.C. From 841 B.C. onwards the history of China passes from obscurity to certainty.

The Chou dynasty has been generally regarded as the beginning of feudalism although some modern historians question the exact date of its appearance. The Western Chou was a prosperous agricultural society and, as shown by the improved farming implements and great variety of agricultural products, had a higher productive level than the Shang. The king bestowed land on his princes, who in turn granted part of the land to their ministers; thus a class of landowners was formed.

The capital was moved from Kaoching (near present-day Sian) to the city of Loyi (near present-day Loyang) in 770 B.C. and the Chou dynasty came to be known as the Eastern Chou. The period from 722 B.C. to 481 B.C. is called the Spring and Autumn period of the Eastern Chou, while that from 403 B.C. to 221 B.C. is known as the epoch of the Warring States.

Since the time of the Western Chou, all the land had been held by the aristocracy, and trade in land was forbidden. After the middle of the Spring and Autumn period, part

of the land gradually passed from the hands of the aristocracy into those of the newly rising landlord class.

The general trend of the Spring and Autumn period and the epoch of the Warring States was from separation towards centralization. The system of fiefs was partially abolished, giving place to a system of prefectures and counties.

The social and economic upheavals of the epoch of the Warring States made a profound impact in the realm of ideas and led to the development of several schools of thought. Earlier, Confucius edited the *Five Classics* (the *Book of Change*, *Book of Odes*, *Book of History*, *Record of Rites* and *Spring and Autumn Annals*)—the great cultural legacy of his time, and added his own annotations. In this way he played an important part in summarizing and propagating knowledge and scholarship. He held up as his pattern the traditions of the golden age of the distant past. His social ideas centred round the observance of filial piety and the sanctity of the family system. Just as a son should obey the will of his father so the people should obey the authority of the ruler. Confucianism rationalized and supported the whole institution of feudalism. For one thing, woman was relegated to a position of complete subordination to man. For more than two thousand years the philosophy of feudal China was closely connected with Confucian thought.

**Chin, Han, Three Kingdoms, Tsin and Southern and Northern Dynasties (300 B.C.-A.D. 600)** *Chin Dynasty* (221-207 B.C.)—Shih Huang Ti of the Chin dynasty put an end to the existence of the independent feudal states which had prevailed for more than 800 years. He adopted a system of prefectures and counties in place of the system of feudal fiefs. In order to stamp out the old aristocratic culture and ideas once and for all, he decreed the "burning of the books" excluding only those on medicine, pharmacy, astronomy and husbandry. Towards the end of the dynasty, the in-

human exploitation and oppression of the peasants drove them to revolt and the dynasty was overthrown.

*Western Han Empire (206 B.C.-A.D. 24)*—For the first time, to that date, the founder of the new dynasty did not claim noble descent. He was Liu Pang, one of the peasant leaders.

Under the Han dynasty the territory of China was extended; the central government held undisputed sway. Confucianism, which reflected the concept of centralized power, was accepted and rival schools of thought condemned. In the Royal Academy, the *Five Classics* taught by the Confucian school were used as the only standard texts of instruction.

In an attempt to ease the social contradictions which had been deepening since Wu Ti's rule, Wang Mang, who in the first decade of the Christian era overthrew the dynasty and proclaimed himself emperor, introduced a programme of reforms which included prohibition of the free sale and purchase of land, prohibition of trade in slaves, and the extension of low-interest loans to peasants. However, under the pressure of the landlords and merchants, these measures were revised so frequently by the government that the peasants gained no benefit from them. In A.D. 22, a series of peasant uprisings took place and the government of Wang Mang was overthrown.

*Eastern Han Empire (A.D. 25-220)*—Liu Hsiu who claimed to be related to the royal family suppressed the peasant revolutionary armies and established his empire at Loyang, and restored the Han dynasty. During his reign he decreed the emancipation of all the slaves and retainers so that the peasants who had been divorced from production might return to their land. In consequence, the social economy of China began to prosper again.

However, in the early part of the second century A.D., the various states and tribes in the west began to free

themselves from Han rule. The country suffered from expeditions and wars and the reins of government were in the hands of relatives of the empress's family and court eunuchs. Peasant revolts were frequent, culminating in the disintegration of the Eastern Han.

Under the Western and Eastern Han dynasties, culture made marked progress. In the realm of historical writing, the *Historical Memoirs* by Ssuma Chien introduced a new form of biography, while the *History of Han* by Pan Ku and his sister Pan Chao inaugurated a new method of recording dynastic history. Both methods became models for the subsequent writing of dynastic history. In philosophy, Wang Chung boldly criticized and denounced the superstitious ideas advocated by the court. In the early period of the Han dynasty Buddhism was introduced into China.

*From Three Kingdoms to Western Tsin (A.D. 220-316)*—During the great peasant uprising of the "Yellow Turbans" that broke out in A.D. 184, armed forces of the landlord class were engaged in internecine warfare. The landlord dignitaries Tsao Tsao, Liu Pei and Sun Chuan established the Three Kingdoms of Wei (A.D. 220-265), Shu (A.D. 221-263) and Wu (A.D. 222-280). The period of the Three Kingdoms ended in A.D. 280 when the Western Tsin overthrew the Kingdom of Wu. The Hsiung Nu took advantage of the strife of the country and overthrew the Tsin dynasty.

Beginning with the overthrow of the Tsin dynasty by the Hsiung Nu, the various tribes of the north such as the Chieh, the Hsien Pei, the Ti and the Chiang occupied successively the central parts of China. Other tribes seized frontier districts, where they established short-lived kingdoms. It was not until the Northern Wei unified the northern part of China that peace was restored to the devastated country.

*Southern and Northern Dynasties (A.D. 317-581)*—In A.D. 317, Yuan Ti of the Eastern Tsin established a

dynasty (A.D. 317-420) with the support of the big southern landlords in the Yangtse River basin. Following the Eastern Tsin, four more dynasties, Sung (A.D.420-479), Chi (A.D. 479-502), Liang (A.D. 502-557) and Chen (A.D.557-589) succeeded one another in the south. These together are called the Southern Dynasties. Toba, a branch of the Hsien Pei tribe, brought the north under unified control. The dynasties beginning with the Wei and ending in the Sui are generally known as the Northern Dynasties.

The refugees who came south played an important role in the development of the lower reaches of the Yangtse. Because of the southern migration of many scholarly families, Chienkang (the modern Nanking) became not only the political centre of the Southern Dynasties but also the cultural centre of China from the fourth to the sixth century A.D. Poets, painters and scholars gathered there. Literature and art flourished.

Buddhism flourished during the Southern Dynasties. During the Liang epoch there were 500 Buddhist monasteries with 100,000 monks and nuns at Chienkang. Buddhism flourished also in the north. The northern rulers spent large sums of money in building temples and maintaining monasteries. The arts of sculpture and painting under Buddhist patronage made great progress.

**Period of Sui, Tang, Five Dynasties, Sung and Yuan (6th to 14th Century)** *Unification of China Under Sui Dynasty (A.D. 581-618)*—In A.D. 581 Yang Chien established the Sui dynasty. He annexed Chen in A.D. 589, putting an end to the long period of division and strife which had lasted from the time of the Eastern Tsin. His son, Yang Kuang, embarked on an extensive programme of expansion. The construction of a series of canals, which centred in Loyang and connected Hangchow in the south with cities in the north, contributed to the country's development and simplified the collection of grain. Campaigns were launched



which demanded large levies of men and grain. Oppression brought its inevitable result: large-scale peasant uprisings. The brief-lived Sui dynasty was overthrown.

*Tang Empire (A.D. 618-907)*—Li Yuan, who placed himself at the head of the great peasant movement, founded the Tang dynasty in A.D. 618. He made Changan (the modern Sian) his capital.

From the reign of Tai Tsung (A.D. 627-649) to that of Hsuan Tsung (A.D. 712-756), the majority of the peasants received land under the equalization system; irrigation works were greatly developed, and the economy of the countryside prospered. The state established many handicraft centres. The institution of a courier service and a system of post-horses facilitated trade. Changan, Loyang, Yangchow and Canton became important trading centres.

The power of the Tang Empire extended far into the north-west. The broad stretches of territory located in the north and south of the Tienshan Mountain came under Tang control.

Merchants and religious teachers from Arabia and other countries came to China. Changan, the capital, had between 4,000 and 5,000 foreign residents and became the centre of trade and culture.

In A.D. 755, An Lu-shan, a general of Central Asian origin, who commanded a garrison on the northern frontier, revolted against the throne and for some time occupied the capital of the empire, Changan. The rebellion was followed by the breaking-away of the satraps, constant strife between rival bureaucratic factions and control of politics by the court eunuchs.

Increasing exploitation of the peasants and the unbearable hardships they suffered resulted in an uprising on a nation-wide scale in A.D. 874. The struggles continued until A.D. 880 when the peasant forces captured Changan and organized a government. But it was short-lived.

The Tang dynasty produced many brilliant poets. Li Po, Tu Fu, and Po Chu-yi are regarded as the greatest of them. It produced a galaxy of outstanding painters and sculptors. The figure paintings of Wu Tao-tse, the landscapes of Wang Wei and the mural paintings preserved in the grottoes of Tunhuang are highlights in the history of Chinese art.

Many forms of religious belief flourished freely during the Tang period, among them Zoroastrianism which was introduced during the Northern Dynasties, Nestorianism, Islam and Manichaeism. Principal faiths were Taoism and Buddhism, the latter being the more widely held.

During the Tang period, Buddhism made important contributions in literature, sculpture and painting. Devout and learned monks travelled to India to study the Buddhist sutras, the most famous were Hsuan Tsang and I Ching.

*Five Dynasties and Ten States (A.D. 907-979)*—In A.D. 907, Chu Wen overthrew the House of Tang and founded the Later Liang, followed in rapid succession by the rise of Later Tang, Later Tsin, Later Han and Later Chou, all of which occupied regions of the Yellow River. These are known as the Five Dynasties (A.D. 907-960). Besides, there were ten independent administrations in the land, known as the Ten States. China again entered a period of disunity.

*Unification of China Under Sung Dynasty (A.D. 960-1127)*—In A.D. 960, Chao Kuang-yin, a military officer of the Later Chou, founded the Sung dynasty, with its capital at Kaifeng. This is known as the Northern Sung.

The Sung dynasty established a government more centralized than the Tang dynasty. The supreme power of control over military affairs was vested in the Privy Council of the central government, while local finances were entrusted to commissioners in charge of grain transport who were appointed by the central government.

The accumulation of land by big landowners, taxation, and usury undermined the rural economy.

Revolts broke out throughout the country. Wang An-shih, prime minister of Shen Tsung, set about introducing reforms. His "Law of Land Measurement and Equitable Taxation" was primarily designed to compel the tax-evading landlords to pay in accordance with the size of their holdings. His "Sprouting Law," which provided for low-interest loans to peasants, was calculated to restrain the landlords from lending money to the peasants at exorbitant rates of interest during the lean period before harvest. His "Trade Law" was intended to restrain crafty merchants from manipulating commodity prices. The reforms met with violent opposition from the big landlords and merchants. When Shen Tsung died, they were immediately repealed.

Throughout its 320 years' rule the House of Sung was constantly harassed by aggression from outside the borders—the Khitans, the Nuchens and the Mongols. In 1126, the Nuchens seized the Sung capital. In the following year, Kao Tsung (A.D. 1127-1162) established a new government at Linan (present-day Hangchow). This is known as the Southern Sung. It continued until 1279 when it fell before the Mongols.

The art of printing reached a high degree of perfection during the Sung dynasty. It was during this period that Pi Sheng invented movable type, and many encyclopaedias were printed. In the field of natural science, *Pen Tsao Kang Mu* (*Materia Medica*) gave descriptions of 893 medicinal herbs and their properties. This period also saw the birth of a new school of Confucian philosophy known as Neo-Confucianism. Sung was the great period of Chinese painting.

*Yuan (Mongol) Dynasty (1279-1368)*—Led by Genghis Khan, the Mongols consolidated the northern tribes and

extended their conquests westward to Europe. Then Genghis Khan turned south to China. He died while directing the campaign against the Hsi Hsia. His successors continued his conquests, and in 1276 Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, captured the capital of the Southern Sung. In 1279, he occupied Kwangtung and destroyed the last contingent of the Southern Sung army, bringing the whole of China under Mongol control.

The Mongols destroyed the rural economy, particularly in the northern part of the country. Huge tracts of public land were converted into pastures. Arable land of the peasants in various districts were seized and allocated to the Mongol garrisons. The great majority of the peasantry in the north were enslaved by the Mongol nobles. While agriculture declined seriously, those handicraft industries which provided consumer goods for the aristocracy experienced considerable development.

The Mongols established long chains of carrier stations which gave a fresh impetus to intercourse between Europe and Asia. Many Westerners came to China. Marco Polo spent fifteen years in the service of the Grand Khan. His book, *Travels*, lauded the wealth and splendours of China of those days.

The drama reached a high level of development during the Mongol dynasty. Novel-writing also attained new heights, the best-known novel of that period being *Shui Hu Chuan* (*Water Margin*).

After the death of Kublai Khan, the Mongol dynasty began to decline. Negligence, tyrannical misrule and natural calamities culminated in a great uprising of peasants during the reign of the last Mongol emperor. The peasant revolts lasted for nearly twenty years. Besides, the dynasty gradually lost the support of the northern Mongols themselves who, with the passing years, viewed

the distant rulers as Chinese rather than Mongol. The weakened dynasty fell.

**Ming and Ching (Manchu) Dynasties (14th to 19th Century)** *Ming Empire (1368-1644)*—Chu Yuan-chang, a peasant orphan, who became a Buddhist monk and then a rebel and head of a large army, founded the Ming dynasty in A.D. 1368 with Nanking as its capital.

Upon the death of Chu Yuan-chang, the capital was moved to Peking. During the reign of Cheng Tsu (1403-1424) when the Ming Empire reached the zenith of its power, an armed fleet under the command of Cheng Ho made seven voyages of exploration to the South Sea islands, establishing good economic and cultural relations with their inhabitants.

The Ming dynasty surpassed any other dynasty in the development of industry. Iron-smelting, shipbuilding, spinning and weaving, printing, and the production of lacquer ware and porcelain—all these arts and crafts made technical advance.

The early period of the Ming dynasty witnessed the development of maritime trade. In 1516 a Portuguese merchantman arrived in China, inaugurating a sea route between China and Europe. In 1557 Spanish traders came, followed by the Dutch in 1606 and the English in 1637.

In the closing years of the dynasty, the civil administration was riddled with corruption and increased levies and imposts rendered the lot of the peasants unbearable. Uprisings began. The peasant army of Li Tse-cheng broke into Peking. Meanwhile, the Manchus who since 1616 had been threatening the empire from the north-east were rapidly approaching the Shanhaikuan Pass. Wu San-kuei, the Ming garrison commander, betrayed his country and led the Manchu troops through the Great Wall to the capital. The last Ming emperor committed suicide.

The Neo-Confucianism of the school of Cheng Yi and Chu Hsi, which had received official support from the rulers of the three dynasties of Sung, Yuan and Ming, had become decadent by the middle of the Ming dynasty. A new school was founded by Wang Yang-ming, who advocated the "unity of knowledge with practice." This dominated the teaching of the entire period from the middle of the Ming dynasty to the early years of the Ching dynasty.

Western knowledge in such sciences as mathematics, astronomy, water conservancy, mechanics, geography and physiology were introduced into China by Catholic missionaries during the Ming period, and Chinese scholars like Hsu Kuang-chi had begun to study on the scientific lines of the West.

During the Ming period literature had new achievements to its credit. The vernacular language began to be employed as a vehicle for the writing of novels, characteristic works of this period including *San Kuo Yen I* (*Romance of the Three Kingdoms*), *Hsi Yu Chi* (*Pilgrimage to the West*) and *Chin Ping Mei*.

*Ching Dynasty (1644-1911)*—The first century and a half of Manchu rule was a period of stability and expansion of power. During the reign of Chien Lung (1736-1795) territory to the north and south of the Tienshan Mountain was brought within its domain, definite political authority was established over Tibet and control strengthened over the mountainous land of the south-west.

The last years of the reign of Chien Lung were marked by misrule and corruption and when his successor Chia Ching (1796-1820) ascended the throne, the various oppressed nationalities of the empire were rising in revolt.

The political organization of the Ching dynasty was largely based on the Ming system but it was more highly centralized. The central administration was led by a grand

council which transacted the main military and political affairs of the state under the direct supervision of the emperor. The members of the grand secretariat could only carry out the orders of the grand council.

During the Chien Lung and Chia Ching periods, the repressive policy of the Manchu rulers restricted the spheres of activity of Chinese scholars who occupied themselves mainly with the verification, annotation and elucidation of ancient classical works.

Some major works of fiction like the well-known *Hung Lou Meng* (*Dream of the Red Chamber*) and *Ju Lin Wai Shih* (*The Scholars*) appeared in this period.

Commercial relations with the West continued during the Manchu period. Foreign trade was confined to the port of Canton, and foreign traders were required to carry on business through the medium of a limited number of merchants whose guild was known as *co-hong*. Before the Opium War which took place in 1840, Britain, France and the United States had come to trade with China, and British merchants had actively engaged in the traffic in opium.

## II. MODERN CHINA

**The Opium War (1840-1842)** England occupied first place in European trade with China and the Far East in the 18th century. English industries, particularly the textile industry, were expanding rapidly. The rising industrialists were anxious to convert China into markets for their surplus commodities. And so the English set out to "open up" China chiefly through the East India Company. England wanted China's tea and silk. China wanted little in return.

The trade balance was heavily in China's favour, and the result was an inflow of silver, the visiting trading vessels having to carry large amounts to pay for their purchases.

Then came opium, to limit, stem, and finally, by the 19th century, to turn the flow. First shipment of the drug by the East India Company was in 1781. Within fifty years the trade had grown beyond belief—from a first small consignment to 40,000 chests annually.

The enormous profit soon resulted in a powerful vested interest in the trade. It was important to the British colonial regime in India, representing a substantial portion of the state revenue.

The flow of silver reversed meant a huge drain on China's financial resources which affected the internal economy. Worse, so far as the court was concerned, was that the rich profits in the trade passed chiefly into the hands of the Canton merchants and officials in the far south.

The Manchu government made the smoking of opium illegal and banned its importation. In 1839 it sent Lin Tse-hsu as special commissioner to supervise the prohibition. He confiscated 20,000 chests of opium and burnt them.

The British Government refused to abandon the highly profitable trade. It declared war: the First Opium War. The defenders went into action but long periods of inactivity and out-of-date equipment made their defeat inevitable in a conflict with a well-armed enemy.

Britain imposed the Treaty of Nanking (1842)—the first of many unequal treaties China was forced to sign with foreign powers. China had to pay an indemnity of 21,000,000 silver dollars; to cede Hongkong to Britain; to open the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai to foreign trade. By its terms, British nationals were to be exempt from Chinese law (extraterritoriality). China was also deprived of her right to fix her own customs



duties which had to be limited to five per cent *ad valorem*—a provision which made almost impossible the growth of national industry.

Although the United States had not participated in the war, it forced the Manchu government in 1844 to sign the Treaty of Wanghia, which imposed more specific obligations in regard to extraterritoriality, customs duties and the most-favoured-nation treatment. In the same year, the French also forced the Manchu court to agree to similar concessions and sign the Treaty of Whampoa.

Fifteen years after the First Opium War, the British, because of the seizure by the Manchu government of a Chinese junk flying the British flag, launched another war against China. France later joined England. This was the Second Opium War (1856-1860).

The outcome of China's defeat was a series of treaties known as the Treaties of Tientsin. Under these the Manchu government had to accede to the following: payment of a heavy war indemnity; right of foreigners to reside in Peking; perpetuation of the tariff and customs control; acceptance of missionary activity; and opening of additional ports.

When the Manchu government delayed ratification of the treaties, British and French troops fought their way to Peking and destroyed Yuan Ming Yuan, the old Summer Palace, looted its enormous treasure and then burnt the buildings.

**Taiping Revolution (1851-1864)** The Manchu government, committed to payment of the huge indemnities which had been imposed, but still insisting on raising revenue for its own extravagances, resorted to taxation which broke the backs of the peasants. The people rose in revolt. In the ten years from the First Opium War, peasant revolts followed one after another, reaching a grand climax in the Taiping Revolution.

The Taiping Revolution led by Hung Hsiu-chuan, an intellectual of peasant origin, broke out in 1851. The peasants rallied to the Taipings which grew quickly into an organized and disciplined army. Setting out from its base in Kwangsi, it overran Hunan and Hupeh, forced its way into Anhwei and drove along the lower reaches of the Yangtse River. In 1853, the Taipings established their capital at Nanking.

The Taiping government provided for the confiscation of all land belonging to landlords and its equitable distribution among the peasants; it provided that the army should be a people's army. It adopted a liberal trade policy and imposed extremely light taxes. Increasing quantities of silk and tea were exported from the areas under its control. Trade in opium was banned and gambling and corruption made punishable. Women were granted complete equality. Women peasants had the same right to a share of land as men. Civil service examinations were open to men and women alike. Prostitution was abolished and the sale of women in marriage prohibited.

The tide of revolution swept much of the country, and for a time the Manchu government seemed on the verge of collapse. However, the foreign powers, alarmed at the turn of events and fearing for their interests in China, supplied the Manchus with modern arms and equipment, thereby making it possible for their troops to crush the revolution. In July 1864, Nanking fell.

The Taiping Revolution was purely a peasant revolution. In spite of failure, it delivered a shattering blow to Manchu rule.

The Manchu regime, battered and shaken by the Taiping Revolution, now depended on the Hunan warlord clique led by Tseng Kuo-fan and the Anhwei warlord clique led by Li Hung-chang to dominate the country. For more than twenty years the modernized north China land and

naval forces carried out repressive actions against every movement of revolt.

At this time a section of the warlords and Manchu officialdom advocated what they termed "foreignization." By this they meant that China should rely on the kind of military might and technical skill of capitalist countries to strengthen the country. During the 60's and 70's the Hunan and Anhwei warlords established a number of munition industries, financed by the government and managed by government officials. The leaders of the "foreignization" movement also entered the shipping and mining industries. One of the best-known enterprises of this type was the China Steamship Navigation Company, founded by Li Hung-chang in 1872.

By the 80's some individual capitalists had started small-scale metal works, paper and match factories and silk filatures in Shanghai, Wuhan and other parts of the country. This was nascent Chinese capitalism.

**Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895** The Taiping Revolution exposed to the full the decay of the Manchu regime. The foreign powers intensified their aggression against China. In 1894, the Korean people had risen in protest against feudal oppression. The Korean rulers appealed to the Manchu government for aid. Japan took advantage of the situation to send troops to Korea and, on the flimsiest pretext, opened hostilities against China. The Manchu army in Korea was defeated and forced back over the Yalu. Japan occupied Lushun (Port Arthur) and Weihaiwei. The Manchu troops lost one battle after another and China's naval squadron was completely destroyed.

Under the Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895) the Manchu government had to cede Taiwan and the Penghu Islands (Pescadores) to Japan, agree to waive its interest in Korea, grant permission to Japanese nationals to set up industries in China, open up new ports, and pay Japan an

indemnity of 200,000,000 taels of silver. The trade provision also benefited the other foreign powers under the "most-favoured-nation clause." Japan also claimed the Liaotung Peninsula but, threatened by the self-seeking powers of France, Germany and tsarist Russia, it dropped the claim.

The weakness of the Manchu government was so obvious that the other powers did not hesitate to act: Germany took Tsingtao and the eastern Shantung Peninsula; France took Kwangchowwan; Russia leased Lushun and Dairen; Britain took Weihaiwei.

As the century closed the United States declared the "Open Door" policy—a policy which aimed at keeping China open to exploitation and plunder by the United States—the late-comer.

**Reform Movement of 1898** As China stood shaken before foreign penetration, Manchu officialdom sought ways of saving the regime from collapse. The dominant group of the mandarins and landlords headed by the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi was in favour of going the old way and opposed to everything that smacked of modern capitalism for China. This group formed the conservative section of the court. Another section, with Li Hung-chang as its leader, was in favour of learning from the capitalist world.

During this period home industries had grown to some extent, and by 1897 there were already thirty cotton mills and silk filatures in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Hupeh Provinces. The Manchu court, however, persistently signed away mining and railway rights. There was a growing consciousness among the rising national capitalists that certain political reforms must be worked out if their position was to be safeguarded.

A section of the intellectuals, moved by fear of partition of the country by foreign powers, also directed their thoughts to political reform. They hoped that through

political reform China would take the path of capitalist development. The leaders were Kang Yu-wei, Liang Chichao and Tan Sze-tung. The reformers advocated, among other things, abolition of the old examination system, the establishment of a constitutional monarchy, university and public education and the development of industry, agriculture and commerce.

In June 1898, Emperor Kwang Hsu issued a series of decrees incorporating the reforms. The conservative section led by the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi acted quickly. The emperor was placed under house arrest. The leaders of the movement either fled or were executed.

**Yi Ho Tuan (Boxers)** At the close of the century, a movement of protest against the privileges of and abuses by foreign missionaries spread among the Chinese peasants — the Yi Ho Tuan (Boxers). In its earliest beginnings, the movement was opposed to the feudal court.

The Manchu government decided to exploit the anti-missionary and anti-foreign character of the Yi Ho Tuan. Various sections including officials and local gentry joined, animated by their own special interests.

The movement spread rapidly from Shantung to Chihli (now Hopei) and Shansi Provinces and finally to Peking and Tientsin. In 1900, Peking was dominated by the Yi Ho Tuan. Britain, the United States, Japan, tsarist Russia, Germany, France, Austria and Italy in the autumn of 1900 joined hands in suppressing the movement. The invading foreign armies seized Peking and gave themselves over to murder, rapine and looting.

Meanwhile, the Manchu government led by the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi fled to Sian. Early in the rising the court had commenced to play a double game and had already secretly denounced the Yi Ho Tuan and made overtures to the foreign powers, with the aim of getting help

for the suppression of the "rebels." It appointed Li Hung-chang, leader of the southern viceroys, to sue for peace.

Following the suppression of the rising, under the Protocol of 1901, China was ordered to pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels, was made responsible for the suppression of anti-imperialist movements; had to allow the stationing of foreign soldiers on Chinese soil—in the Legation Quarter in Peking and at all strategic points between Tientsin and the Shanhaikuan Pass.

**The Revolution of 1911** During the first decade of the 20th century, the Manchu government dragged out its existence under the protection of the foreign powers. In addition to opening factories (protected by the duty limitation), the powers seized China's mineral resources. This made it impossible for her to develop her own heavy industry. Such national light industries as she had were always in difficulty because of foreign competition.

By 1911, the total investment of the foreign powers in China amounted to U.S.\$1,500,000,000. The total of the foreign debts incurred by the Manchu government reached something like \$1,400,000,000 (Mex.), of which well over \$300,000,000 (Mex.) represented railway loans. The annual excess of imports over exports during this period was over 100,000,000 taels of silver.

After the debacles of the 1898 reform movement and the Yi Ho Tuan uprising, the group representing Chinese national capitalism, which developed at the turn of the century, became an active centre of anti-Manchu activity. In 1905 the Chinese Revolutionary League was formed under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The League provided a common ground for bourgeois liberals, petty-bourgeois radicals and that part of the Han gentry who were antagonistic to the ruling Ching dynasty.

In May 1911, the Manchu government issued a decree to "nationalize" the building rights of private railway trunk

lines in the country, as a preliminary step to mortgaging them to foreign powers. This touched off organized protests in Szechuan, Hunan, Kwangtung and Hupeh. In Szechuan an armed clash broke out between government troops and the people demonstrating against the nationalization decree.

Events moved quickly. On the night of October 10, 1911, under the influence of the Chinese Revolutionary League, the imperial garrisons stationed at Wuchang in Hupeh Province rose in revolt and called for the overthrow of the Ching dynasty. Students and workers participated in the rising. One province after another declared independence.

The tottering Manchu government appointed Yuan Shih-kai, head of the warlords and a favourite of the imperialists, commander-in-chief. Yuan Shih-kai took over power in Peking. In February 1912, Pu Yi, the last Manchu emperor, abdicated.

In the south, the revolutionaries, led by the Chinese Revolutionary League, set up the Republic of China to counterpoise the regime in the north. A "Provisional Constitution" modelled on the constitution of capitalist republics was drawn up and Dr. Sun Yat-sen made Provisional President.

But control of the League had fallen into the hands of a mixed group in which the constitutional monarchists were strong. Even in the revolutionary group many right-wingers believed that, with the establishment of the republic, their aim had been achieved. They paid lip service to the revolutionary principles advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Yuan Shih-kai, now entrenched in Peking and with the backing of the imperialist powers, demanded that the south hand over to him the reins of government. In the face of this difficult situation and prompted by the desire to achieve national unity, Dr. Sun Yat-sen resigned in

February 1912. Yuan Shih-kai took the oath as President on March 10. So the bourgeois revolution of 1911 ended in defeat. •

Yuan made an attempt to proclaim himself emperor but failed, and died in June 1916. The government in Peking remained in the hands of Yuan's clique of northern warlords, with the support of the imperialist powers.

### III. CONTEMPORARY CHINA

**The Birth of the Communist Party of China and the First Revolutionary Civil War (1921-1927)** The First World War afforded Chinese capitalism an opportunity for rapid development because of the temporary lessening of competition from Europe and America. There was an almost twofold increase in the number of cotton spindles; a substantial increase was recorded in flour milling; silk and match industries flourished; the number of Chinese-owned banks jumped from 15 at the outbreak of the war to 57 in 1919.

Although the development was almost entirely in light industry, nevertheless, national capitalism began to gather strength. Correspondingly, a threefold increase was registered in the number of Chinese workers from 1914 to 1919.

The October Socialist Revolution in Russia strongly influenced the advanced section of the Chinese working class. It also agitated the minds of the intellectuals who were seriously concerned about the position of their country.

On May 4, 1919, some three thousand students in Peking staged a demonstration denouncing the Versailles Treaty clauses relating to China's Shantung Province and denouncing the pro-Japanese ministers. They were fired on



by the police. Thirty were arrested. This movement, later known as the May Fourth Movement, spread throughout the country.

On June 3, the students again demonstrated. More than a thousand were imprisoned. The movement assumed such proportions that the Peking government was forced to refuse to sign the Versailles Treaty.

Beginning with the May Fourth Movement, the revolutionary movement in China developed and gathered strength and, for the first time, bore a definitely anti-imperialist and anti-feudal character. The working class began to assume a more active role in the struggle against imperialism.

On July 1, 1921, the Communist Party of China was founded—a political party of the working class, basing itself on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and with the attainment of communism as its final aim. From the day of its formation, the Communist Party took upon its shoulders the task of leading the Chinese people in the revolution to overthrow their chief enemies—imperialism and feudalism—and to build a socialist society.

Two important events took place in 1922-1924, during the upsurge of the Chinese people's struggle against imperialism—the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union and the reorganization of the Kuomintang. Under the Sino-Soviet Agreement concluded on May 31, 1924, the Soviet Union unconditionally renounced extraterritorial rights, restored tsarist concessions to China, relinquished the Russian share of the Yi Ho Tuan (Boxer) indemnities, and recognized China's tariff autonomy.

In 1922, the Communist Party of China proposed the establishment of a revolutionary united front against imperialism and the warlords, and in the following year offered to help Dr. Sun Yat-sen to reorganize the Kuomintang. Dr. Sun welcomed the offer and set about reorganizing it

in 1924. He restated his revolutionary theory of the Three People's Principles and adopted the threefold policy of alliance with Russia, alliance with the Communist Party, and support for the peasants and workers. He outlined the following platform for his party: overthrow of imperialism, overthrow of the warlords, and land to the tillers. He called on the Chinese people to learn from Russia, and stressed that "communism is a good friend of the Three People's Principles." From forty years of revolutionary experience he arrived at two important conclusions: first, the need to awaken the masses; second, the need to "unite ourselves in a common struggle with those people of the world who treat us on a basis of equality." Dr. Sun Yat-sen died on March 12, 1925.

On May 30, 1925, a mammoth demonstration, the culmination of a chain of strikes and demonstrations on a lesser scale, organized by textile workers and patriotic students against imperialist oppression, took place in Shanghai. The British police in the International Settlement fired on the unarmed demonstrators and scores were killed instantly and many thrown into gaol. The events of May 30 and the ensuing developments went down in Chinese history as the May Thirtieth Movement.

The fearful news of this dastardly crime of the imperialists against the Chinese people spread far and wide. The working class, which played the major role in the struggle, as well as the whole nation, was stirred to anger. The struggle against the imperialists and their lackeys, the Chinese warlords, rose to new heights and gave a great impetus to the revolutionary storm that was soon to break throughout the country.

In Canton, an expedition was organized. The Northern Expeditionary Army, consisting of Communists and the revolutionary section of the Kuomintang, set out in July 1926 to overthrow the Peking warlord regime. It crushed

one warlord after another and occupied the greater part of the Yangtse Valley. The workers and peasants' movement swept the country. At the end of the year the National Government at Canton moved to Wuhan.

With the progress of the Northern Expedition, the landlord and bourgeois elements in the Kuomintang began to take fright at the vigour of the worker-peasant movement. In April 1927, Chiang Kai-shek, who represented the interests of the landlords and big capitalists, launched a treacherous attack on the Communist Party organizations in Shanghai, Nanking and Canton. The workers and peasants' movement was outlawed and suppressed with extreme brutality. A rival government was set up at Nanking in opposition to the National Government at Wuhan. Although the "left" wing of the Kuomintang at Wuhan disavowed Chiang Kai-shek and demanded a punitive campaign against him, the reactionary members within its ranks rapidly gained ground. In July, they broke with the Communist Party and betrayed the revolution. From then onwards the Kuomintang, which had earlier joined forces with the Communist Party in forming a united front against imperialism and feudalism, now set out on a course of murder and massacre of all democratic elements.

At the time the leadership of the Communist Party was in the hands of right opportunists headed by Chen Tu-hsiu who adopted a capitulationist attitude towards the savage attacks of the Kuomintang counter-revolutionaries. The Chen Tu-hsiu clique, alarmed at what it called "excesses" of the workers and peasants' movement, forbade the peasants to carry out land reform, disbanded the workers' armed squads and ordered Communists to give up their governmental posts. Correct policies were put forward by Mao Tse-tung, but the Party's leading body failed to place the Party in the van of the struggle. Coupled

with the perfidy of Chiang Kai-shek, this led to the defeat of the First Revolutionary Civil War.

**The Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-1936)** From August 1927 the Chinese revolution came under the direct leadership of the Communist Party and entered the era of the Second Revolutionary Civil War. On August 1, 1927, at Nanchang, Kiangsi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Yeh Ting, Ho Lung and others, with 30,000 troops led a revolt against the Kuomintang counter-revolution headed by Chiang Kai-shek. The Workers and Peasants' Red Army was formed.

A few months later the first revolutionary base was established by Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh at Chingkangshan in Kiangsi. Within two years, nineteen bases had been established in other parts of the country.

The main content of China's revolutionary struggle in this period was the carrying out of land reform and the building up of revolutionary political power.

Chiang Kai-shek waged unrelenting war against the revolutionary forces. Between 1930 and 1933 the Red Army, guided by the strategy crystallized by Mao Tse-tung, defeated no less than four of Chiang Kai-shek's large-scale campaigns.

All this time Japan was intensifying her encroachments on China. While Chiang Kai-shek was preoccupied with his campaigns against the revolutionary bases and interminable wars were being fought between the Kuomintang warlords, Japan invaded north-east China in September 1931. Chiang Kai-shek pursued a policy of non-resistance, and at home intensified his fascist rule, stepping up his attacks on the Communists and his suppression of the popular forces. In January 1932 the Japanese invaders attacked Shanghai; in 1933 they occupied Jehol Province and the northern part of Chahar Province, and later the eastern part of Hopei Province.

This was a period of national crisis, with Japan preparing to extend her aggression in China and Chiang Kai-shek bent on crushing the popular forces at home. But from 1931 to 1934 "left" opportunism held sway in the Communist Party and its guiding spirits—Wang Ming (Chen Shao-yu) and Po Ku (Chin Pang-hsien)—repeated an earlier mistake of sending the Red Army to storm the principal cities held by Kuomintang armies. This mistaken line of policy cost the Party and the forces led by it dear. But although weakened by the losses caused by "left" mistakes, the Party continued to champion the cause of national independence.

The Party sharply denounced Chiang Kai-shek's non-resistance policy and repeatedly advocated the cessation of internal strife and making a common stand against the invaders. Instead of halting his attacks, Chiang Kai-shek launched in October 1933 his fifth encirclement operation, in ferocity and magnitude far exceeding all his previous campaigns, against the Red Army in Kiangsi, the main base of the revolution. In July 1934, the Red Army issued a declaration to march north to resist Japanese aggression; three months later the Red Army's main forces left Kiangsi, followed by units in other provinces. Thus began the famous Long March.

While on the Long March, the Communist Party held in January 1935 an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau at Tsunyi in Kweichow Province. The conference took the leadership out of the hands of the "left" elements and set up a new central leadership with Mao Tse-tung at the head.

With Yen-an in northern Shensi as the centre of its intensified activities, the Communist Party organized a new national united front for resistance to Japanese aggression.

On December 9, 1935, the students of Peking held a great demonstration of protest against the expansion of Japanese

imperialism in north China. Stop the civil war and resist Japanese aggression! became the demand of the whole nation.

In December 1936, in China's north-west, Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Hu-cheng, two Kuomintang generals who stood for alliance with the Communist Party to resist Japanese aggression, forcibly detained Chiang Kai-shek at Sian. Through the mediation of the Communist Party Chiang finally agreed to call off the civil war and take united action against the Japanese aggressor.

**The War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression (1937-1945)** In July 1937, Japan launched an all-out attack on China. Fighting started at Lukouchiao (Marco Polo Bridge, south-west of Peking) on the 7th. The Chinese garrison troops fought back. On August 13, the aggressor hurled his armies against Shanghai. The Shanghai garrison also put up resistance. The Chinese Red Army and the guerrilla forces in the various provinces of south China were re-organized into the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army and promptly took over the north China and east China fronts.

The Soviet Union supported China in the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. In August 1937, it signed a treaty of non-aggression with China and also extended financial and military aid. The British and American imperialists, while unwilling to let Japan gain too strong a footing in the Far East, hoped to turn the war against the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, with the rapid expansion of Japanese aggression, the ever-sharpening contradictions between Japan and Britain and the United States finally led to the outbreak of the Pacific War in December 1941.

Chiang Kai-shek continued his policy of passive resistance to Japan and, massing his main forces in the south-west and north-west of China, kept up his active opposition to the Communist Party and the people. The brunt of

the War of Resistance had to be borne by the Communist-led Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies. Thus by the end of the Second World War, 1945—the last year of the War of Resistance—the forces led by the Communist Party were engaging 69 per cent of the Japanese army and 95 per cent of the puppet Chinese troops who were fighting for the Japanese. Despite the material and numerical superiority of the forces facing it (Chiang Kai-shek's armies were supplied with ample modern American equipment), the people's army scored many victories; and as its ranks quickly expanded, it liberated many regions from the grip of the Japanese, thus seriously weakening Japan's position on the mainland. In the meanwhile, despite her earlier successes, Japan's naval and air power in the Pacific theatre of the war began to crack.

On August 8, 1945, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan. The Soviet army quickly annihilated the Japanese Kwantung Army in north-east China. On August 14, Japan surrendered.

**The Third Revolutionary Civil War and the Establishment of the People's Republic of China (1945-1949)** After the conclusion of the War of Resistance, the United States backed Chiang Kai-shek with men and money to wipe out the Communist Party and all other progressive forces in the country. At the time of the Japanese surrender, Chiang Kai-shek's troops, which had avoided fighting the Japanese, were stationed far away in south-west and north-west China, while the Communist-led forces stood facing the Japanese in north, east and north-east China. American troops landed at many points along the Chinese coast to accept the Japanese surrender and turned all areas reoccupied and the arms taken from the Japanese armies over to Chiang Kai-shek. The United States used aeroplanes and naval vessels to transport more than a million men of Chiang Kai-shek's army to points around the liberated areas. The

United States also provided Chiang's regime with munitions for the civil war.

The Communist Party wanted to avert civil war and bring about social and political reforms in the country by peaceful means. It conducted peaceful negotiations with the Kuomintang regime. In October 1945 and in January 1946, two agreements were reached with the Kuomintang providing for the democratization of the government. But in July 1946, Chiang Kai-shek, supported by the United States, struck a lightning blow and occupied many cities and rural districts in the liberated areas. In March 1947, the Kuomintang compelled the Chinese Communist Party to withdraw its delegations in Nanking, Shanghai and Chungking to Yen-an. Immediately after this, Kuomintang troops launched an offensive and occupied Yen-an. All hopes of a peaceful settlement were shattered.

In July 1947, the People's Liberation Army passed from the defensive to the offensive. On October 10, 1947, the People's Liberation Army issued a declaration calling upon the nation to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek and build a new China. In 1948 a large number of key Kuomintang cities fell to the People's Liberation Army. With the victorious conclusion of the Liaosi-Shenyang Campaign from September 12 to November 2, 1948, the whole of north-east China was liberated. Shortly afterwards, in the Huai-Hai Campaign, fought near Hsuehchow on the southern front from November 7, 1948 to January 10, 1949, the main body of the Kuomintang forces was destroyed. About the same time, the People's Liberation Army on the northern front launched a campaign to liberate Tientsin and Peking. Changchiakou and Tientsin were captured in battle while Peking was liberated by peaceful means.

Chiang Kai-shek pretended to retire. Li Tsung-jen, acting for Chiang Kai-shek, came out with an appeal for "peace." A draft peace agreement was drawn up, but the



already tottering Kuomintang government refused to sign it.

On April 23, 1949, the People's Liberation Army captured Nanking, the seat of Chiang Kai-shek's government. In the course of 1949, many important cities were liberated, and Hunan, Suiyuan, Sinkiang, Sikang and Yunnan Provinces were liberated by peaceful means. The process of liberation on the mainland was practically complete.

And so the Chiang Kai-shek regime which had ruled China and trampled upon the people for a full score of years collapsed, notwithstanding the strong and sustained imperialist backing to prop up its existence. The people's revolution, led by the Communist Party, had at last triumphed.

In September 1949, the Communist Party, together with the other political parties which had stood by the people in the grim days of the struggle for national liberation and democracy, called in Peking the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference to discuss the establishment of a people's state. In his opening address Chairman Mao Tse-tung declared that "the Chinese people, one quarter of the human race, have now stood up."

On October 1, 1949, Chairman Mao Tse-tung formally proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China.

### *Section Three*

## **CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT**

### **I. CONSTITUTION**

**How the Constitution Was Born** The Constitution of the People's Republic of China was adopted by the First National People's Congress in September 1954.

The making of the Constitution was a careful and minute process. A Committee for Drafting the Constitution headed by Mao Tse-tung was formed by decision of the Central People's Government Council on January 13, 1953. In March 1954, this committee accepted the first draft of the Constitution submitted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Organized, detailed discussions of this draft, extending over two months, took place in Peking and all principal cities, in which members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, representatives of the various political parties, people's organizations and people of all sections of society, took part.

The revised draft which emerged from these discussions had the approval of the Central People's Government Council on June 14, 1954, and was immediately made public. To make the draft accessible to the people, millions of copies were published, together with many booklets and articles dealing with it. For the national minorities, the draft was translated into the Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Kazakh and Korean languages.

Then for three months the draft was discussed at meetings throughout the country. It is estimated that 150 million persons, covering all sections of the country's population, took part.

During this nation-wide discussion, the people put forward many suggestions for amendment and revision. In the light of these suggestions, the Committee for Drafting the Constitution further revised the original draft, which was later discussed and adopted by the Central People's Government Council on September 9, 1954.

When the First National People's Congress met for its first session on September 15 of the same year, the final draft was presented and, after discussion, was adopted on September 20.

**Basic Contents of the Constitution** Apart from the Preamble, the Constitution of the People's Republic of China consists of 106 articles, grouped into four chapters: General Principles, the State Structure, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens, and a short chapter on the National Flag, National Emblem and Capital.

The Constitution, as pointed out in the Preamble, is based on the Common Programme, adopted by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in September 1949, and is an advance on it.

Article 1 of the Constitution lays down that the People's Republic of China is a people's democratic state led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. At the same time, the Preamble clearly indicates that a broad people's democratic united front, led by the Communist Party and composed of all democratic classes, political parties, and people's organizations, will continue to play its full part in rallying the people for the fulfilment of the fundamental tasks of the state during the transition to socialism.

The Constitution stipulates that, by relying on the organs of the state and the social forces, and by means of socialist industrialization and socialist transformation, the People's Republic of China ensures the gradual abolition of systems of exploitation and the building of a socialist society. It indicates the state policy of expanding the socialist sector in the national economy, and of transforming agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce along socialist lines.

The Constitution makes specific provisions to ensure that all power belongs to the people, who exercise it through the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses. All state organs practise democratic centralism.

The Constitution places all government workers under the supervision of the people. It provides that organs of the state shall maintain close contact with the people and heed their opinions, and that citizens have the right to bring charges against any government worker for transgression of law or neglect of duty.

The Constitution safeguards the enjoyment by citizens of many freedoms and rights. The right to elect and stand for election is extended to all citizens who have reached the age of eighteen, with the exception of the insane and those who are by law deprived of such rights.

The Constitution provides for freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, association, procession and demonstration, and for freedom of religious belief. It declares that freedom of the person of citizens is inviolable. No citizen may be arrested except by decision of a people's court or with the sanction of a people's procuracy. The homes of citizens are also inviolable, and privacy of correspondence is protected by law. Citizens have the right to work and education. The working people have the right to rest and leisure, and to material assistance in old age, illness or disability.

Women have equal rights with men in all spheres of political, economic, cultural, social and domestic life, and the state protects marriage, the family, the mother and child.

The Constitution not only guarantees to the citizens the above-mentioned and other freedoms and rights but lays down that the state shall provide the necessary conditions to ensure that they can really enjoy them.

The Constitution also provides that the state protects the right of citizens to own lawfully earned incomes, savings, houses and other means of life, as well as the right to inherit private property according to law.

As for duties, the Constitution stipulates that all citizens must abide by the Constitution and the law, uphold discipline at work, keep public order and respect social ethics. Citizens have the duty to respect and protect public property, to pay taxes and perform military service according to law. It is the duty of every citizen to defend the homeland.

The Constitution states that all nationalities of China are united in one great family of free and equal nations. It prohibits discriminatory and oppressive acts against any nationality, and forbids any action that may undermine unity among them. All nationalities are free to use and foster their own spoken and written languages and to preserve or reform their own customs and habits. Through its various provisions, the Constitution ensures that all national minorities living together in compact communities in a given area may exercise their right to regional autonomy. Because each nationality has a different historical background, and their political, economic and social developments are not entirely similar, the state will, in the course of economic and cultural development, take care of the needs of the different nationalities, and, in the matter of socialist transformation, give full consideration to the special characteristics in the development of each.

The Constitution lays it down that, in international affairs, China's firm and consistent policy is to strive for the noble cause of world peace and the progress of humanity. China will continue to foster and consolidate the unbreakable friendship already established with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, and the ever-growing friendship between her people and the peace-loving people throughout the world. She will also continue to carry out her policy of establishing and developing diplomatic relations with all countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

## **II. NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS**

**Functions and Powers of the National People's Congress** The National People's Congress, as the supreme organ of state power, is the only authority which can make the country's laws. Every executive body, people's court and people's procuracy performs its duties in accordance with the Constitution and the laws which the National People's Congress, voicing the will of the people, enacts.

The National People's Congress elects, or approves the choice of leading personnel of the state. It elects the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China. It approves the choice of Premier of the State Council and of the component members of the State Council, of the Vice-Chairmen and members of the Council of National Defence. It elects the President of the Supreme People's Court and the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuracy, and it has the power to remove the aforementioned personnel from office.

The National People's Congress has the final decision on all important matters affecting the life of the nation. It

decides on the national economic plan, examines and approves the state budget and financial report, decides on general amnesties and on questions of war and peace, and exercises such other functions and powers as the Congress considers necessary.

Thus the legislative and executive power of the state is under the control of one and the same body.

The National People's Congress, which meets once a year, has a permanent body, the Standing Committee. It also establishes a Nationalities Committee, a Bills Committee, a Budget Committee, a Credentials Committee and other committees when the occasion demands. If necessary, commissions of inquiry for the investigation of specific questions may be appointed by the Congress or, when it is not in session, by its Standing Committee.

Deputies to the National People's Congress have the right to address questions to the State Council or to the Ministries and Commissions of the State Council, which are under obligation to answer.

Deputies are subject to the supervision of the units which elect them, and these electoral units have the power to replace their deputies at any time. No deputy may be arrested or placed on trial without the consent of the Congress itself, or, when the Congress is not in session, of its Standing Committee.

**Standing Committee of the National People's Congress**  
The Standing Committee acts on behalf of the National People's Congress when the latter is not in session. The Standing Committee is responsible to the National People's Congress, and reports to it. Its functions and powers fall into two categories: First, those exercised in ordinary circumstances, including interpretation of the laws; adoption of decrees; supervision of the work of the State Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuracy; decision on the appointment or removal of Vice-

Premiers or Ministers when the National People's Congress is not in session; appointment or removal of Vice-Presidents of the Supreme People's Court, or Deputy Chief Procurators of the Supreme People's Procuracy; decision to ratify or abrogate treaties with foreign states, and so forth. Second, powers and functions exercised in times of emergency. These include power, in certain circumstances, when the National People's Congress is not in session, to decide on proclamation of a state of war; to decide on general or partial mobilization; to decide on the enforcement of martial law, either throughout the country or in designated areas.

The Standing Committee may also exercise such other functions and powers as are prescribed by the Constitution or vested in it by the National People's Congress.

The Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary-General and members of the Standing Committee are elected at the first session of each Congress. The Congress has the power to recall the above-mentioned personnel at any time.

The officers of the Standing Committee are as follows:

*Chairman:* Liu Shao-chi

*Vice-Chairmen:* Soong Ching Ling, Lin Po-chu, Li Chi-shen, Lo Jung-huan, Shen Chun-ju, Kuo Mo-jo, Huang Yen-pei, Peng Chen, Li Wei-han, Chen Shu-tung, Dalai Lama, Saifudin

*Secretary-General:* Peng Chen

*Members:* 66

#### **Nationalities Committee of the National People's Congress**

The Nationalities Committee examines bills or sections of bills concerning the various nationalities referred to it by the Congress or its Standing Committee; examines statutes governing the exercise of autonomy or separate regulations which are submitted by national autonomous areas for approval by the Standing Committee; submits bills and



views concerning nationalities affairs to the Congress or its Standing Committee; and studies matters with respect to the various nationalities in the country.

The officers of the Nationalities Committee are as follows:

*Chairman:* Liu Ke-ping (Hui)

*Vice-Chairmen:* Chang Chih-yi (Han), Burhan  
(Uighur), Kueipi (Mongolian), Chang Chung (Yi),  
Hsieh Fu-min (Chuang), Songgi Ishi (Tibetan)

*Members:* 84

**Bills Committee of the National People's Congress** The Bills Committee examines statutory and other legislative bills referred to it by the Congress; examines statutory and other bills concerning laws and decrees referred to it by the Standing Committee; drafts laws and decrees in accordance with decisions of the Congress or its Standing Committee; and submits bills and views concerning laws and decrees to the Congress or its Standing Committee.

The officers of the Bills Committee are as follows:

*Chairman:* Chang Su

*Vice-Chairmen:* Wu Hsin-yu, Chien Tuan-sheng,  
Chou Keng-sheng

*Members:* 29

**Budget Committee of the National People's Congress** The Budget Committee examines the state budget, the financial report and bills concerning the budget referred to it by the Congress.

The officers of the Budget Committee are as follows:

*Chairman:* Liu Lan-tao

*Vice-Chairmen:* Cheng Tse-hua, Wang Shao-ao, Li  
Cheng-kan

*Members:* 26

### **Credentials Committee of the National People's Congress**

The Credentials Committee examines the qualifications of the deputies to the Congress, in the light of their credentials and other references, when each Congress meets for its first session. It also examines the qualifications of deputies returned at by-elections.

The officers of the Credentials Committee are as follows:

*Chairman:* Ma Ming-fang

*Vice-Chairmen:* Wang Wei-chou, Che Hsiang-chen,  
Chu Yun-shan

*Members:* 18

### **First Session of the First National People's Congress**

The first session of the First National People's Congress was held in Peking from September 15 to 28, 1954. A total of 1,226 deputies were elected from all parts of the country—the provinces, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, Tibet and the Chamdo Area, and the municipalities directly under the Central People's Government, and from among the armed forces and Chinese resident abroad. They represented all classes, all nationalities and all sections of the 600 million people of China. Among the deputies were 147 women and 177 of national minority origin, or 11.99 and 14.44 per cent of the total, respectively.

The opening session was presided over by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He described the session as a milestone marking the new victories won and new advances made by the Chinese people since the founding of the Republic in 1949.

Before adopting the Constitution, the session heard a report on the draft made by Liu Shao-chi on behalf of the Drafting Committee. He dealt with the basic contents of the Constitution, and explained the chief amendments which had developed out of the nation-wide discussion of the draft.

For three days, the deputies discussed the draft Constitution and Liu Shao-chi's report. On September 20, the session unanimously adopted the Constitution by secret ballot.

The session went on to enact five important laws: "The Organic Law of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China," "The Organic Law of the State Council of the People's Republic of China," "The Organic Law of the People's Courts of the People's Republic of China," "The Organic Law of the People's Procuracies of the People's Republic of China," and "The Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and Local People's Councils of the People's Republic of China."

On September 23, the Congress proceeded to discuss the work of the People's Government. Premier Chou En-lai, on behalf of the Central People's Government, delivered a report in which he described the major achievements of the Chinese people in the preceding five years in all fields. The deputies expressed their satisfaction with the work of the government, and at the same time criticized shortcomings that had hindered progress.

On September 27, the Congress elected by secret ballot the new leading personnel of the People's Government, as prescribed by the Constitution. Mao Tse-tung was unanimously elected Chairman, and Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman, of the People's Republic of China; and Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the First National People's Congress. Among the Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee elected are members of the Communist Party of China and other political parties, as well as democrats without political affiliations.

Other leading personnel of the People's Government elected by the session included President Tung Pi-wu of the Supreme People's Court and Chief Procurator Chang Ting-cheng of the Supreme People's Procuracy. The session also

confirmed the nomination by Chairman Mao Tse-tung of Chou En-lai as Premier of the State Council.

The closing session approved the nominations proposed by Premier Chou En-lai of the component members of the State Council, including Vice-Premiers, Ministers and Chairmen of Commissions under the State Council, and its Secretary-General. The session also adopted the proposal of Chairman Mao Tse-tung on the nominations of the Vice-Chairmen and members of the Council of National Defence. Other nominations confirmed at the closing session included component members of the Nationalities Committee, the Bills Committee and the Budget Committee.

### **III. CHAIRMAN OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

In the People's Republic of China the functions and powers of the head of state are not vested in a single person, but are jointly exercised by the Chairman of the Republic and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the head of state being a collective entity. Neither the Standing Committee nor the Chairman of the People's Republic may have powers exceeding those of the National People's Congress.

In accordance with decisions of the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee, the Chairman of the Republic promulgates laws and decrees, appoints or removes leading members of the State Council, Vice-Chairmen and members of the Council of National Defence, receives foreign diplomatic representatives, appoints or recalls plenipotentiary representatives to foreign countries, ratifies treaties concluded with foreign states, proclaims general amnesties and grants pardons, commands the armed forces of the country, etc.

Besides exercising the above-mentioned functions and powers, the Chairman of the Republic may, whenever necessary, convene a Supreme State Conference, and put the views of the Conference on important affairs of state before the National People's Congress, its Standing Committee, the State Council, or other bodies concerned, for consideration and decision.

The Chairman of the Republic is elected by the Congress for a term of four years. Any citizen of the People's Republic of China who has reached the age of thirty-five and who has the right to vote and stand for election is eligible for election as Chairman of the Republic.

A Vice-Chairman assists the Chairman in his work. The Vice-Chairman may exercise such part of the Chairman's functions and powers as the latter may entrust to him. Should the Chairman be incapacitated for a prolonged period by reason of health, the Vice-Chairman takes over his duties; and should the office of the Chairman fall vacant, the Vice-Chairman succeeds.

*Chairman:* Mao Tse-tung

*Vice-Chairman:* Chu Teh

*Chairman's Secretariat:*

*Chief:* Chang Ching-wu

*Deputy Chief:* Tien Chia-ying

#### IV. STATE COUNCIL

The State Council of the People's Republic of China, that is, the Central People's Government, is the executive organ of the highest state authority; it is the highest administrative organ of state. It deals with home, foreign, economic, educational and cultural affairs, and the finances of the state. It is responsible to the National People's

Congress and reports to it, or, when the Congress is not in session, to its Standing Committee.

The State Council has forty-eight ministries and commissions under it. The addition of new ministries or commissions under the State Council and the abolition or merging of existing ones are decided by the National People's Congress, or by its Standing Committee when it is not in session, on the recommendation of the Premier.

Each ministry has a Minister and a certain number of Vice-Ministers, and, whenever necessary, assistant ministers may be appointed. Each commission has a Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and members. These posts are filled by leading members of the various political parties in China. Many of these appointees are democrats without party affiliations.

The State Council may, when necessary, establish organs directly subordinate to it to take charge of specific work. It may also set up offices to assist the Premier in directing the work of the various subordinate departments.

The State Council has a secretariat that works under the direction of the Secretary-General.

The composition of the State Council is as follows:

*Premier:* Chou En-lai

*Vice-Premiers:* Chen Yun, Lin Piao, Peng Teh-huai,  
Teng Hsiao-ping, Teng Tse-hui, Ho Lung, Chen Yi,  
Ulanfu, Li Fu-chun, Li Hsien-nien, Nieh Jung-  
chen, Po I-po

*Secretary-General:* Hsi Chung-hsun

## MINISTRIES AND COMMISSIONS UNDER THE STATE COUNCIL

### MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

*Minister:* Hsieh Chueh-tsai

*Vice-Ministers:* Wang Tse-yi, Chen Chi-yuan, Wang  
Yi-fu, Yuan Jen-yuan

#### MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

*Minister:* Chou En-lai

*Vice-Ministers:* Chang Wen-tien, Wang Chia-hsiang, Chang Han-fu, Chi Peng-fei

#### MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

*Minister:* Peng Teh-huai

*Vice-Ministers:* Huang Ke-cheng, Tan Cheng, Hsiao Chin-kuang, Wang Shu-sheng, Hsiao Ke, Li Ta, Liao Han-sheng

#### MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY

*Minister:* Lo Jui-ching

*Vice-Ministers:* Yang Chi-ching, Hsu Tse-jung, Hsu Chien-kuo, Wang Chin-hsiang, Chou Hsing, Chen Lung, Wang Chao, Wang Tung-hsing

#### MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

*Minister:* Shih Liang

*Vice-Ministers:* Cheng Shao-wen, Chen Yang-shan, Min Kang-hou

#### MINISTRY OF SUPERVISION

*Minister:* Chien Ying

*Vice-Ministers:* Pan Chen-ya, Wang Han, Li Ching-ying, Li Shih-chang, Cheng Tan

#### MINISTRY OF FINANCE

*Minister:* Li Hsien-nien

*Vice-Ministers:* Chin Ming, Jung Tse-ho, Wu Po, Wang Hsueh-ming, Hu Li-chiao, Liu Yung-ju

#### MINISTRY OF FOOD

*Minister:* Chang Nai-chi

*Vice-Ministers:* Chen Kuo-tung, Yu Chieh, Nieh Hung-chun, Kao Chin-chun, Huang Ching-po

#### MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

*Minister:* Chen Yun

*Vice-Ministers:* Yao Yi-lin, Wang Lei, Wang Hsing-  
jang, Wu Hsueh-chih, Tseng Chuan-liu, Chang Yu-  
fan, Li Wei-hsin

#### MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

*Minister:* Yeh Chi-chuang

*Vice-Ministers:* Li Che-jen, Lei Jen-min, Kung  
Yuan, Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Li Chiang, Fan Tse-wen,  
Chiang Ming, Lin Hai-yun, Lu Hsu-chang,  
Lo Cheng-teh

#### MINISTRY OF GEOLOGY

*Minister:* Li Sze-kuang (J. S. Lee)

*Vice-Ministers:* Liu Chieh, Ho Chang-kung, Liu  
Ching-fan, Sung Ying, Hsu Chieh, Cho Hsiung,  
Li Chi-huan

#### MINISTRY OF METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

*Minister:* Wang Ho-shou

*Vice-Ministers:* Lu Tung, Hsia Yun, Kao Yang-wen,  
Liu Pin

#### FIRST MINISTRY OF MACHINE BUILDING

*Minister:* Huang Ching

*Vice-Ministers:* Tuan Chun-yi, Wang Tao-han, Li  
Yu, Tsao Hsiang-jen, Li Li-ko

#### SECOND MINISTRY OF MACHINE BUILDING

*Minister:* Chao Erh-lu

*Vice-Ministers:* Chang Lien-kuei, Yang Chun-fu,  
Liu Yin, Chu Ti-hsin

#### THIRD MINISTRY OF MACHINE BUILDING

*Minister:* Sung Jen-chiung



MINISTRY OF ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY

*Minister:* Liu Lan-po

*Vice-Minister:* Wang Lin

MINISTRY OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

*Minister:* Chang Lin-chih

*Vice-Ministers:* Pai Chien, Han Chun-teh, Shen Hung

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

*Minister:* Li Chu-kuei

*Vice-Ministers:* Li Fan-yi, Li Jen-chun, Chou Wen-lung, Kang Shih-en

MINISTRY OF COAL INDUSTRY

*Minister:* Chen Yu

*Vice-Minister:* Hsu Ta-pen

MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

*Minister:* Peng Tao

MINISTRY OF BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY

*Minister:* Lai Chi-fa

*Vice-Ministers:* Chen Yun-tao, Chiao Shan-min

MINISTRY OF TIMBER INDUSTRY

*Minister:* Lo Lung-chi

*Vice-Ministers:* Lo Yu-chuan, Yung Wen-tao, Liu Cheng-tung

MINISTRY OF LIGHT INDUSTRY

*Minister:* Sha Chien-li

*Vice-Ministers:* Sung Nai-teh, Wang Hsin-yuan, Wu Sheng-hsiu

MINISTRY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

*Minister:* Chiang Kuang-nai

*Vice-Ministers:* Chien Chih-kuang, Chen Wei-chi,  
Chang Chin-chiu, Wang Ta-cheng

MINISTRY OF FOOD INDUSTRY

*Minister:* Li Chu-chen

*Vice-Ministers:* Hu Ming, Lo Shu-chang, Ti Ching-hsiang

MINISTRY OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS

*Minister:* Hsu Teh-heng

*Vice-Ministers:* Kao Wen-hua, Chang Yu-fan

MINISTRY OF BUILDING

*Minister:* Liu Hsiu-feng

*Vice-Ministers:* Chou Jung-hsin, Sung Yu-ho, Yang  
Chun-mao, Pan Chi-wen, Hsu Shih-ping

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

*Minister:* Teng Tai-yuan

*Vice-Ministers:* Lu Cheng-tsao, Wu Ching-tien, Shih  
Chih-jen, Chao Chien-min, Lu Ping, Liu Chien-  
chang, Yu Kuang-sheng

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

*Minister:* Chang Po-chun

*Vice-Ministers:* Li Yun-chang, Chu Li-chih, Ma  
Hui-chih, Pan Chi

MINISTRY OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

*Minister:* Chu Hsueh-fan

*Vice-Ministers:* Fan Shih-jen, Wang Tse-kang,  
Shen Kuang, Chao Tse-kang, Ku Chun-fan

#### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

*Minister:* Liao Lu-yen

*Vice-Ministers:* Liu Jui-lung, Yang Hsien-tung, Tsai Tse-wei, Ku Ta-chuan

#### MINISTRY OF STATE FARMS AND LAND RECLAMATION

*Minister:* Wang Chen

*Vice-Ministers:* Chang Lin-chih, Chang Chung-han, Chiang Chi-hsien

#### MINISTRY OF FORESTRY

*Minister:* Liang Hsi

*Vice-Ministers:* Li Fan-wu, Hui Chung-chuan, Chang Ke-hsia, Chang Ching-fu

#### MINISTRY OF WATER CONSERVANCY

*Minister:* Fu Tso-yi

*Vice-Ministers:* Li Pao-hua, Chou Chun-ming, Chang Han-ying, Feng Chung-yun, Ho Chi-feng, Chien Cheng-ying

#### MINISTRY OF LABOUR

*Minister:* Ma Wen-jui

*Vice-Ministers:* Liu Tse-chiu, Liu Ya-hsiung, Mao Chi-hua, Lo Shu-chang

#### MINISTRY OF URBAN CONSTRUCTION

*Minister:* Wan Li

*Vice-Minister:* Sun Ching-wen

#### MINISTRY OF URBAN SERVICES

*Minister:* Yang Yi-chen

#### MINISTRY OF CULTURE

*Minister:* Shen Yen-ping (Mao Tun)

*Vice-Ministers:* Chien Chun-jui, Ting Hsi-lin, Liu Chih-ming, Cheng Chen-to, Hsia Yen, Chen Kehan, Chang Chih-hsiang

#### MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

*Minister:* Yang Hsiu-feng

*Vice-Ministers:* Huang Sung-ling, Tseng Chao-lun, Chou Chien-jen, Liu Kai-feng, Liu Tse-tsai

#### MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

*Minister:* Chang Hsi-jo

*Vice-Ministers:* Tung Chun-tsai, Yeh Sheng-tao, Wei Chueh, Lin Li-ju, Liu Shih, Chen Tseng-ku, Lin Han-ta

#### MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

*Minister:* Li Teh-chuan

*Vice-Ministers:* Su Ching-kuan, Fu Lien-chang, Hsu Yun-pei, Chang Kai, Wu Yun-fu, Ho Piao, Tsui Yi-tien

#### STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

*Chairman:* Li Fu-chun

*Vice-Chairmen:* Chang Hsi, Hsueh Mu-chiao, Peng Tao, Ku Cho-hsin, Yang Ying-chieh, Lo Keng-mo, Wang Kuang-wei, Ni Wei, Sung Ping, Chai Shu-fan, Liu Ming-fu

#### NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION

*Chairman:* Wang Ho-shou

*Vice-Chairmen:* Wang Shih-tai, Kung Hsiang-chen, An Chih-wen, Liu Hsing, Li Pin

#### NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION

*Chairman:* Po I-po

*Vice-Chairmen:* Chia To-fu, Sun Chih-yuan, Sung Shao-wen, Han Che-yi, Ku Mu, Liu Tai-feng, Wang Hsin-san, Yeh Lin, Hsueh Tse-cheng

#### STATE TECHNOLOGICAL COMMISSION

*Chairman:* Huang Ching

*Vice-Chairmen:* Han Kuang, Liu Hsi-yao, Chang Yu-hsuan

#### PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS COMMISSION

*Chairman:* Ho Lung

*Vice-Chairmen:* Tsai Ting-kai, Tsai Shu-fan, Lu Han, Huang Chi-hsiang, Jung Kao-tang, Chang Fei-kou, Huang Chung

#### NATIONALITIES AFFAIRS COMMISSION

*Chairman:* Ulanfu

*Vice-Chairmen:* Wang Feng, Liu Chun, Wei Kuo-ching, Sa Kung-liao, Yang Ching-jen

#### OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS COMMISSION

*Chairman:* Ho Hsiang-ning

*Vice-Chairmen:* Liao Cheng-chih, Fang Fang, Li Jen-jen, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Huang Chang-shui, Chuang Ming-li

#### ORGANS DIRECTLY SUBORDINATE TO THE STATE COUNCIL

Organs directly subordinate to the State Council include the following:

STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU

*Director:* Hsueh Mu-chiao

*Deputy Directors:* Sun Yeh-fang, Chia Chi-yun,  
Wang Sze-hua, Li Chao-po, Tao Jan

STATE BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

*Director:* Li Cheng-kan

*Deputy Directors:* Tien Hsing-yun, Yen Hsi-chun,  
Yu Shou-kang

STATE BUREAU OF SURVEYING AND CARTOGRAPHY

*Director:* Chen Wai-ou

*Deputy Directors:* Lu Tu, Pai Min

PEOPLE'S BANK OF CHINA

*Director:* Tsao Chu-ju

*Deputy Directors:* Chen Hsi-yu, Hu Ching-yun,  
Huang Ya-kuang, Tsui Kuang, Chiao Pei-hsin

ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAU OF SUPPLIES

*Director:* Han Che-yi

*Deputy Directors:* Wang Feng-yuan, Li Keng-hsin,  
Li Sze-ching

CENTRAL BUREAU OF HANDICRAFTS

*Director:* Pai Ju-ping

*Deputy Director:* Teng Chieh

CHINA CIVIL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

*Director:* Kuang Jen-nung

*Deputy Directors:* Wang Feng-wu, Li Ping, Chen  
Jui-kuang

CENTRAL BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY

*Director:* Tu Chang-wang

*Deputy Directors:* Wang Kung-kuei, Kan Teh-  
chou, Chang Nai-chao, Lu Ao

**CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE**

*Director:* Hsu Ti-hsin

*Deputy Directors:* Chien Chia-chu, Kuan Ta-tung,  
Lo Shih-yu

**HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY**

*Director:* Wu Leng-hsi

*Deputy Directors:* Chu Mu-chih, Miao Hai-ling,  
Teng Kang

**BROADCASTING ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAU**

*Director:* Mei Yi

*Deputy Directors:* Wen Chi-tse, Liu Cheng-yun,  
Chou Hsin-wu, Chin Chao, Li Wu

**COMMITTEE FOR REFORMING THE CHINESE  
WRITTEN LANGUAGE**

*Director:* Wu Yu-chang

*Deputy Director:* Hu Yu-chih

**BUREAU FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

*Acting Director:* Chen Chung-ching

**BUREAU OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS**

*Director:* Ho Cheng-hsiang

*Deputy Director:* Hsu Ying

**BUREAU OF LEGAL AFFAIRS**

*Director:* Tao Hsi-chin

*Deputy Directors:* Chiang Pin, Tu Pei-shan, Wu Ta-yu, Chen Fu-tse

**PERSONNEL BUREAU**

*Director:* Chang Yi-pai

*Deputy Directors:* Chin Shu-wang, Li Tse-chuan,  
Tang Chung-shan, Cheng Heng-ping

STATE ARCHIVES BUREAU

*Director:* Tseng San

*Deputy Directors:* Chang Chung, Lo Feng, Ho Hua-tsun, Chiu Lan-piao

COUNSELLORS' OFFICE

*Director:* Tao Hsi-chin

*Deputy Director:* Chu Wu

BUREAU OF EXPERTS ADMINISTRATION

*Director:* Chi Yen-ming

*Deputy Directors:* Chao Shou-kung, Lei Chieh-chiung, Fei Hsiao-tung, Yu Kuang-yuan, Hou Kang

BUREAU OF FOREIGN EXPERTS ADMINISTRATION

*Director:* Yang Fang-chih

*Deputy Directors:* Lai Tsu-lieh, Chang Hsing-yen, Chu Chih-tung, Wu Fan-wu, Li Meng-fu

BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES ADMINISTRATION

*Director:* Kao Teng-pang

*Deputy Directors:* Shen Po-chun, Chang Hsiao-tseng, Yu Feng-chi, Li Hsiang-fu, Liang Lung-tai, Liu Chi-ping

PREMIER'S SECRETARIAT

*Chief:* Chi Yen-ming

*Deputy Chiefs:* Li Chi, Lo Ching-chang, Chang Yen, Liu Ang

SECRETARIAT OF THE STATE COUNCIL

*Chief:* Chang Li-fu

*Deputy Chiefs:* Ting Nai-kuang, Chen Hsu, Li Chin-teh, Chen Chao



## V. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

**Local People's Congresses** Local people's congresses, organs of government authority in their respective areas, are established in provinces, municipalities directly under the central authority, counties, municipalities, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships, and towns.

The functions and powers of the local people's congresses are to ensure the observance and execution of laws and decrees; to draw up plans for economic and cultural development, for public services, etc; to elect members of the people's councils at corresponding levels, and deputies to the people's congresses at the next higher level; to hear and examine reports on the work of the people's councils at corresponding levels; to protect public property, maintain public order and safeguard the rights of citizens and the equal rights of national minority people, etc.

The link between the various local people's congresses and the National People's Congress is as follows: The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has power to revise or annul inappropriate decisions issued by the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority. A people's congress at or above the county level has power to revise or annul inappropriate decisions of a people's congress at the next lower level, as well as inappropriate decisions and orders issued by a people's council at the next lower level.

The state provides travelling expenses and necessary facilities to deputies attending local people's congresses. Deputies are required to maintain close contact with the units which elect them, or with their electorates; to publicize laws, decrees and policies; to help the people's councils at corresponding levels in their work; and to bring the opinions and demands of the people to the attention of

the people's congresses and people's councils concerned. The units and electorates which elect the deputies to local people's congresses have the power to recall them.

**Local People's Councils** Local people's councils, that is, local people's governments, are the executive organs of the local people's congresses for the same areas and are the administrative organs of state there. They exercise the following functions and powers in their respective administrative areas: to formulate administrative measures, and issue decisions and orders in accordance with laws, decrees, decisions of the people's congresses at corresponding levels, and decisions and orders of the administrative organs of state at higher levels; to conduct the election of deputies to the people's congresses at corresponding levels; to convene the people's congresses at corresponding levels; to direct economic, cultural and educational activities, etc. In addition, the provincial people's councils help areas under their respective jurisdiction where people of national minorities live in compact communities to exercise their right to regional autonomy, and also help the various national minorities in their political, economic, and cultural development.

Local people's councils are responsible and report to both the people's congresses at the corresponding levels and the administrative organs of state at the next higher level. At the same time, all of them are, as local administrative organs of state, subordinate to and under the co-ordinating direction of the State Council.

The term of office of a local people's council is the same as for the people's congress at the corresponding level.

## **VI. COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENCE**

According to the Constitution, the Chairman of the People's Republic of China is the Chairman of the Council of

National Defence. He commands the armed forces of the country. The membership of the Council of National Defence is as follows:

**Chairman:** Mao Tse-tung

**Vice-Chairmen:** Chu Teh, Peng Teh-huai, Lin Piao, Liu Po-cheng, Ho Lung, Chen Yi, Teng Hsiao-ping, Lo Jung-huan, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Yeh Chien-ying, Cheng Chien, Chang Chih-chung, Fu Tso-yi, Lung Yun

**Members:** 81

## VII. PEOPLE'S COURTS

In the People's Republic of China, judicial authority is exercised by the people's courts. The task of the people's courts is to try cases, both criminal and civil, and, by judicial process, to punish criminals and settle civil disputes, so as to safeguard the people's democratic system, maintain public order, protect public property, safeguard the rights and lawful interests of citizens, and ensure the successful carrying out of the socialist construction and socialist transformation in the country.

The Supreme People's Court is responsible to the National People's Congress and reports to it, or to its Standing Committee when the Congress is not in session. Local people's courts are responsible and report to local people's congresses at their own level. The Supreme People's Court is the highest judicial body and supervises the work of all local people's courts, while people's courts at higher levels supervise the work of those below them.

In administering justice, the people's courts are independent, subject only to the law. In judicial proceedings in the people's courts, all citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of nationality, race, sex, occupation, social

origin, religious belief, education, property status, or length of residence. Citizens of all nationalities have the right to use their own spoken and written languages in all court proceedings. The accused has the right to defence.

Presidents of local people's courts are elected by the local people's congresses at the corresponding levels. The President of the Supreme People's Court is elected by the National People's Congress. The term of office of the presidents of people's courts at all levels is four years, and the people's congresses at all levels which elect them have the power to remove them from office.

In judicial proceedings in people's courts, the Constitution provides for a system of people's assessors, who are elected from among the population. The people's assessors, when performing their duties in the people's courts, are members of the courts hearing the case, and have the same rights as the judges.

The officers of the Supreme People's Court include the following:

*President:* Tung Pi-wu

*Vice-Presidents:* Kao Ke-lin, Chang Chih-jang,

Ma Hsi-wu

## **VIII. PEOPLE'S PROCURACIES**

In the People's Republic of China, there are the Supreme People's Procuracy, local people's procuracies and special people's procuracies. The Supreme People's Procuracy exercises procuratorial authority over all departments under the State Council, all local organs of state, civil servants and citizens, to ensure the observance of the law. The functions and powers of the local people's procuracies are to see that the resolutions, orders and measures of local organs of state conform to the law, and that the law is

observed by persons working in these organs and by all citizens; to investigate, prosecute, and sustain the prosecution of criminal cases; to see that the investigation departments, in performing their duties, conform to the law; to see that the judicial activities of the people's courts, the execution of sentences in criminal cases, and the activities of departments in charge of reform through labour, conform to the law; and to institute or intervene in legal actions with regard to important civil cases which affect the interest of the state and the people.

In carrying out their work, the local people's procuracies are independent and not subject to interference by local organs of state. They work under the leadership of the people's procuracies at higher levels, and all work under the co-ordinating leadership of the Supreme People's Procuracy. The Supreme People's Procuracy is responsible to the National People's Congress, or its Standing Committee, and reports to it.

The Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuracy is elected by the National People's Congress for a term of four years.

The officers of the Supreme People's Procuracy include the following:

*Chief Procurator:* Chang Ting-cheng

*Deputy Chief Procurators:* Liang Kuo-pin, Tan Cheng-wen, Li Shih-ying, Huang Huo-hsing

#### Section Four

## ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND NATIONAL REGIONAL AUTONOMY

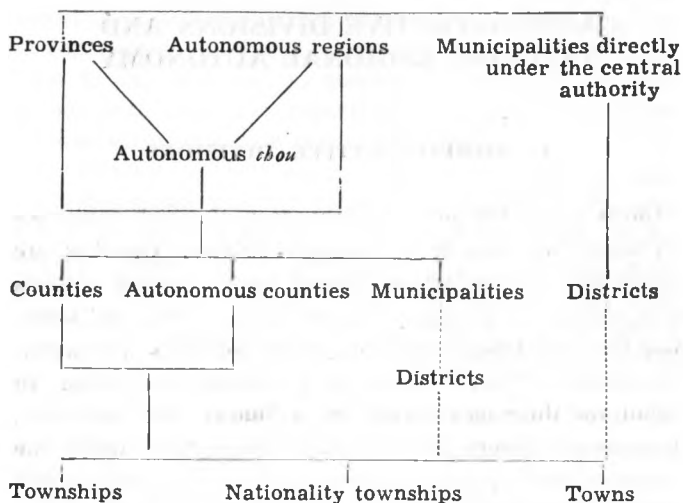
### I. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

China is divided into provinces, each of which comprises an unspecified number of counties (*hsien*). Counties are subdivided into townships (*hsiang*), each of which consists of a number of villages. The province, county and township form the three local levels of the country's administrative system. This, however, is a general description. In detail, the three local levels are as follows: first, provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority; second, counties, autonomous counties and municipalities; third, townships, nationality townships, and towns.

Also, in some provinces and autonomous regions, autonomous *chou* are set up. In that case, the *chou* becomes the second level, and under it the counties and their equivalents are relegated to the third, and the townships and their equivalents to the fourth.

Municipalities directly under the central authority and other municipalities with comparatively large populations are divided into districts, but small municipalities are administratively run as single units. Such districts, if they are located in the city suburbs, may or may not be subdivided into townships, nationality townships and/or towns.

CHART SHOWING THE ADMINISTRATIVE  
DIVISIONS OF THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



PROVINCES, AUTONOMOUS REGIONS, AND MUNICIPALITIES DIRECTLY UNDER THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY, mentioned in the first level, are administrative units directly subordinate to the Central People's Government. China is administratively divided into 23 provinces, three autonomous regions (including one under preparation) and three municipalities directly under the central authority.

<i>Province</i>	<i>Seat of Provincial People's Council</i>	<i>Province</i>	<i>Seat of Provincial People's Council</i>
Anhwei	Hofei	Kirin	Changchun
Chekiang	Hangchow	Kwangsi	Nanning
Chinghai	Sining	Kwangtung	Canton
Fukien	Foochow	Kweichow	Kweiyang
Heilungkiang	Harbin	Liaoning	Shenyang
Honan	Chengchow	Shansi	Taiyuan
Hopei	Paoting	Shantung	Tsinan
Hunan	Changsha	Shensi	Sian
Hupei	Wuhan	Szechuan	Chengtu
Kansu	Lanchow	Taiwan (to be liberated)	
Kiangsi	Nanchang	Yunnan	Kunming
Kiangsu	Nanking		

#### *Autonomous Region*

#### *Seat of People's Council*

Inner Mongolia  
Sinkiang Uighur  
Tibet (under  
preparation)

Huhehot  
Urumchi  
Lhasa (projected)

#### *Municipalities Directly Under Central Authority*

Peking  
Shanghai  
Tientsin

In the early years immediately following the liberation, there were six military and administrative councils between the central authority and the provincial governments. These councils were set up in six Greater Administrative Areas of North, Northeast, Northwest, East, Central-South and Southwest China, covering 30 provinces. They were abolished in June 1954, thus enabling the central authority



to exercise more direct administration over governments in provinces and autonomous regions.

It was at the same time decided that in the north-east the two provinces of Liaotung and Liaosi be combined into one province of Liaoning, Sungkiang incorporated into Heilungkiang and in the north-west Ningsia into Kansu. The number of municipalities directly under the central authority was reduced from fourteen to three.

Another major reorganization took place in 1955 when Sikang was absorbed into Szechuan, and Jehol into the neighbouring provinces of Hopei and Liaoning and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. In the place of Sinkiang as a province, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region was set up on October 1, 1955. Tibet is being made into an autonomous region.

AUTONOMOUS *CHOU*, as stated above, are administrative units intermediate between autonomous regions and provinces on the one hand, and autonomous counties, counties and municipalities on the other. They are set up in areas where people of one or more national minorities live in compact communities. China has thirty autonomous *chou*.

COUNTIES, AUTONOMOUS COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES are administrative units under the direction of the province, autonomous region or autonomous *chou*. Each province is subdivided into a varying number of counties, generally between 60 and 100. Szechuan has the largest number, 195; Chinghai the least, 33. A county ranges from less than 10,000 to more than a million of population, but generally between 200,000 and 300,000 inhabitants. In areas populated by Mongolians and Tibetans, banners and *tsung* correspond to counties elsewhere. China has 2,082 administrative units of county level including 53 banners, one autonomous banner and 49 autonomous

counties. (Tibet and Chamdo Area in south-west China and Taiwan are not included in the above figures.)

Ordinary municipalities are cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, or less if they have political, industrial or trading importance. They come under the direct administration of the people's council of the province, autonomous region or autonomous *chou*. China has 171 such municipalities, those in Taiwan not included.

TOWNSHIPS, NATIONALITY TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS are the lowest administrative units in rural areas under the direct jurisdiction of the county or autonomous county. A township is composed of a number of villages whose inhabitants are mainly engaged in agriculture. A nationality township is a comparable unit populated by national minorities, which has, however, this difference from an ordinary township: its people's congress can, as far as the law permits, take whatever special measures it thinks fit for the benefit of the nationalities under its jurisdiction.

Towns may be seats of local state organs of the county level or above, or are centres having a population of at least 2,000 with a fairly large number of people engaged in industry and commerce. Most of the towns have 2,000-5,000 inhabitants, and some have as many as 30,000-40,000.

By the end of 1955, China had more than 190,000 townships and nationality townships, and more than 5,000 towns. Since then, a nation-wide redivision of townships has been in process, necessitated by the fact that quite a number of agricultural producers' co-operatives have grown in size to embrace peasant households not only of one township but of two or more. There are now more than 110,000 townships and nationality townships and more than 3,600 towns.

After redivision, a township on the plain will have roughly 10,000 inhabitants or as many as 15,000 in densely populated region with an area 2.5 kilometres in radius

around the seat of the local township people's council. Similarly, a township in hilly region will have 5,000-8,000 inhabitants with an area 5 kilometres in radius, and a township in mountainous or far-flung region 2,000-3,000 inhabitants with an area 7.5 kilometres in radius.

## II. NATIONAL REGIONAL AUTONOMY

In multi-national China, apart from the Han people who constitute more than 90 per cent of the total population, there are scores of national minorities, among them Chuang, Uighur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Mongolian, Puyi, Korean, Tung, Yao and Tai. These minority people, totalling 35 million, are scattered over half of the country's territory, mainly in the north-west, south-west and north-east.

Some 30 million people of the national minorities are engaged in agriculture, three million in animal husbandry, and one million in forestry. China's chief pasture-lands which constitute two-fifths of her total area lie in the places inhabited by national minorities. Forests also are abundant in these areas, constituting 28 per cent of China's total land surface. They are rich, too, in mineral resources, such as coal, iron, oil, non-ferrous and rare metals.

The Constitution prescribes that regional autonomy is exercised in areas where national minorities live in compact communities. National autonomous areas fall into three categories according to size: autonomous region, autonomous *chou* and autonomous county. An autonomous region corresponds in status to a province, and an autonomous county to a county in the general pattern of administrative divisions. As an intermediate level, autonomous *chou* has no counterpart therein. If the locality inhabited by a national minority is only a township with a small area and population, a "nationality township" is set up to meet the actual needs.

Organs of self-government are set up in these areas, the specific form each such body takes being determined according to the wishes of the majority of the local people. As local governments in the areas concerned, these organs come under the leadership of the state bodies at higher levels and the co-ordinating leadership of the State Council in Peking. It is through these organs that the national minorities manage their internal affairs in such ways as are suited to their own characteristics.

Apart from the functions and powers exercised by local state organs in general, the organs of self-government in the national autonomous areas may administer local finances within the limits of the authority prescribed by the Constitution and the law; organize local public security forces in accordance with the military system of the state; and draw up statutes governing the exercise of national autonomy and issue separate regulations suited to the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the nationality or nationalities in a given area. Such statutes and regulations will become valid when approved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Like all other state bodies, these organs of self-government practise democratic centralism. In performing their duties, they employ the spoken and written language or languages commonly used in the areas concerned.

Organs of self-government are made up mainly of the representatives of the nationality exercising regional autonomy, with others living in the same area receiving appropriate representation. In order to give effect to the right to regional autonomy, it is one of the important tasks of the organs of self-government to train people of national minority origin for all phases of the administration of the autonomous areas.

By the end of 1956, two autonomous regions, 30 autonomous *chou*, 50 autonomous counties, and a preparatory

committee for the autonomous region of Tibet had been established, affecting more than 22 million people of 31 national minorities.

The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region was founded in 1947, the first of its kind in China. Its population includes Mongolians, Hans, Manchus, Huis, Tahurs, Olunchuns and Solons, totalling more than 7.4 million. The region covers an area of more than 1.17 million square kilometres, or about one-ninth of the whole of China.

The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in north-west China was established on October 1, 1955. It covers approximately 1.64 million square kilometres, or about one-sixth of the land surface of the country. Its total population is estimated at more than five million, of which more than 74 per cent are Uighurs. A dozen other nationalities are also found in the region, among them Hui, Mongolian, Tadjik, Uzbek, Kazakh, Khalkhas, Russian, Sibo, Tartar and Han.

Tibet has made rapid progress in political, economic and cultural development since its peaceful liberation in 1951. It was in the light of these achievements and acting on the principle of ensuring "unity, progress and further development" that a preparatory committee for introducing regional autonomy to Tibet was set up in April 1956. Its chief tasks consist of consolidating and strengthening unity between the Tibetan and other nationalities as well as unity among the Tibetans themselves; training local cadres; undertaking, through joint consultation and unified planning, the construction work of Tibet, and other matters, so as to create the necessary conditions for the setting up of a united Tibetan autonomous region that will include the adjacent Chamdo Area.

The preparatory committee is composed of representatives of the local government of Tibet, the Panchen Kanpo Lija and the People's Liberation Commission of Chamdo Area;

cadres sent by the Central People's Government to work in Tibet; personnel from various principal temples and religious sects in Tibet; local prominent personages; and representatives of local people's organizations. Dalai Lama is the Chairman, and Panchen Erdeni First Vice-Chairman, of the committee.

Set up in 1952, the Chuang Autonomous Chou in western Kwangsi Province is the most populous of the national autonomous areas. It is inhabited by Chuangs, Miaos, Yaos, Tungs, Huis and Hans, totalling more than eight million, of which two-thirds are Chuangs. Preparations are under way to change, in 1957, the *chou* into an autonomous region that will cover the whole of Kwangsi.

National minorities with smaller populations have also benefited from regional autonomy. The Olunchuns in the north-east of Inner Mongolia, for example, are a national minority of only two thousand people, who lived a nomadic life of hunters in the old days. As a result of neglect and oppression, the population of the Olunchun area became fewer and fewer until it had nearly died out. Today, the Olunchuns enjoy, on equal terms with the 500-odd million Han people, all the fundamental rights of citizens as provided by the Constitution, and they also have their own autonomous area — the Olunchun Autonomous Banner corresponding to a county in status.

The state policy of national regional autonomy paves the way for the over-all development of the nationalities concerned, and the rapid changes in the life of China's many minority people are a monument to its success.

## *Section Five*

### **POLITICAL PARTIES**

In addition to the Communist Party of China, there are eight other political parties: the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party, the China Chih Kung Tang, the Chiu San Society and the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League. They all take part in the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)—the organization of the Chinese people's democratic united front.

Since liberation, the total membership of these eight parties has greatly increased. They have hundreds of local branches, mainly in the cities.

The social bases of these parties consist of the national capitalists, the upper strata of the petty-bourgeoisie and the intellectuals of these classes. In the years preceding the liberation they co-operated with the Communist Party in fighting for national liberation and democracy. When the people's cause triumphed and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference was held in September 1949, they subscribed to the Common Programme adopted by the CPPCC and accepted it as their own political platform.

In 1954, when the first session of the Second National Committee of the CPPCC adopted new Regulations (see section CPPCC), all these eight parties took the General Principles of the new Regulations as their political plat-

form, pledging their support for the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and their active participation in socialist construction. All of them are duly represented in the National People's Congress (NPC) and local people's congresses. A large number of their members are working in government and public bodies, many of them holding responsible posts.

In view of the fact that after the completion of the socialist transformation, the national capitalists and the upper strata of the petty-bourgeoisie will become a section of socialist working people and that capitalist thinking will linger on for a long time among this section of the population, it has been found necessary that these parties should continue to exist to keep in touch with them, to represent them, help them remould themselves and play their part in the new society. The Central Committee of the Communist Party, therefore, enunciated in 1956 an important policy in its relations with the other political parties—long-term co-existence and mutual supervision.

There has always been a tradition of mutual supervision and criticism in the relations between the Communist Party and other parties. The Communist Party welcomes supervision because it is working not for its own interests but whole-heartedly for the people, and because it is the Party that plays the leading role in state affairs. It holds that supervision by other parties and by the people as a whole, as well as inner-Party criticism, will help to minimize shortcomings and mistakes and overcome them when made.

## **I. COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA**

The Communist Party of China, founded on July 1, 1921, is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the highest form of its class organization. Taking Marxism-Leninism



as its guide to action, the Party aims at the achievement of socialism and communism in China.

A membership of 57 in 1921 had grown to 950 in 1925. Two years later it was 57,967. At the Seventh National Congress in 1945, after long years of revolutionary struggle against the Kuomintang and war against the Japanese invaders, the membership had grown to 1,210,000. When the Eighth National Congress met in September 1956, the membership figure was given as 10,730,000.

The Tsunyi Conference in January 1935 marked the beginning of a new central leadership headed by Mao Tse-tung—a change of historic significance to the Party.

The Communist Party of China successfully led the Chinese people in a series of revolutionary wars (the First Revolutionary Civil War of 1924-27, the Second Revolutionary Civil War of 1927-36, the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression of 1937-45, and the Third Revolutionary Civil War of 1945-49) to overthrow imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and establish the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949.

In the latter part of 1955 and the first six months of 1956, the Party led the people to the over-all and decisive victory in the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce.

The central task of the Party at the present time is to lead the Chinese people to transform China as soon as possible from a backward agricultural country into a socialist, industrial country.

The Eighth National Congress adopted the revised Constitution of the Party, and approved the proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan for development of the national economy. It elected a new Central Committee, with 97 members and 73 alternate members.

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNIST  
PARTY OF CHINA

Central Committee:

*Chairman:* Mao Tse-tung

*Vice-Chairmen:* Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Chen Yun

*Secretary-General:* Teng Hsiao-ping

*Political Bureau:* Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Chen Yun, Teng Hsiao-ping, Lin Piao, Lin Po-chu, Tung Pi-wu, Peng Chen, Lo Jung-huan, Chen Yi, Li Fu-chun, Peng Teh-huai, Liu Po-cheng, Ho Lung, Li Hsien-nien

*Alternate Members:* Ulanfu, Chang Wen-tien, Lu Ting-yi, Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Po I-po

*Standing Committee of Political Bureau:* Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Chen Yun, Teng Hsiao-ping

*Secretariat:* Teng Hsiao-ping, Peng Chen, Wang Chia-hsiang, Tan Chen-lin, Tan Cheng, Huang Ke-cheng, Li Hsueh-feng

*Alternate Members:* Liu Lan-tao, Yang Shang-kun, Hu Chiao-mu

Central Control Commission:\* Wang Tsung-wu, Wang Wei-chou, Wang Wei-kang, Shuai Meng-chi, Liu Ke-ping, Liu Hsi-wu, Liu Lan-tao, Li Shih-ying, Li Chu-li, Hsiao Hua, Wu Kai-chih, Kao Ke-lin, Kao Yang, Ma Ming-fang, Chang Ting-cheng, Tung Pi-wu, Chien Ying

*Alternate Members:*\* Wang Han, Liu Chi-jen, Li Ching-ying, Kung Tse-jung

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\* Names in this section are in order of the number of strokes in the Chinese character for the surname.

**Secretary:** Tung Pi-wu

**Assistant Secretaries:** Liu Lan-tao, Hsiao Hua,  
Wang Tsung-wu, Chien Ying, Liu Hsi-wu

## **II. REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE KUOMINTANG**

**Chairman:** Li Chi-shen

**Vice-Chairmen:** Ho Hsiang-ning, Cheng Chien,  
Tsai Ting-kai, Chang Chih-chung, Hsiung Ke-  
wu, Lung Yun, Teng Pao-shan, Chen Shao-kuan

**Secretary-General:** Mei Kung-pin

The Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang was formed in 1948. It evolved out of the struggle waged by democrats and patriots in the Kuomintang against the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek and Japanese aggression. Since the founding of the People's Republic, it has been further consolidated and developed.

In 1956 the Committee held its Third National Congress at which it was decided that its principal task is to unite and remould those who had once been members of the old Kuomintang or those of the upper and middle social strata who had long ties with the old Kuomintang. It also decided to contribute every effort to the liberation of Taiwan.

It has 59 deputies in the National People's Congress and 25 seats in the CPPCC.

Li Chi-shen is a Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC and a Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC. Cheng Chien, Chang Chih-chung and Lung Yun (former high-ranking Kuomintang generals) are Vice-Chairmen of the Council of National Defence. Chiang Kuang-nai, a Standing Committee member, is Minister of Textile Industry, and Chu Hsueh-fan, another

member of its Standing Committee, is Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

### III. CHINA DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

*Chairman:* Shen Chun-ju

*Vice-Chairmen:* Chang Po-chun, Lo Lung-chi, Ma

Hsu-lun, Shih Liang, Kao Chung-min

*Secretary-General:* Hu Yu-chih

The China Democratic League was founded in 1941 and called itself the League of Democratic Political Groups. It took its present name in 1944.

During the war against Japanese aggression, the League rallied a section of the middle-of-the-roaders to participate in the movement for democracy led by the Communist Party. When the war concluded, the League continued to co-operate with the Communist Party in the struggle for internal peace and democracy and purged from its ranks followers of the Youth Party and the National Socialist Party who had gone over to the reactionary ruling bloc of the Kuomintang. In 1947 the Kuomintang outlawed the League and proscribed its activities. Calling a meeting of the Central Committee in Hongkong in January 1948, it reaffirmed its policy to co-operate with the Chinese Communist Party and called for the overthrow of the reactionary Kuomintang rule.

The central task the League sets itself is to unite and remould the intellectuals, particularly the intellectuals of the middle and higher levels in cultural and educational fields, so that they may better serve China's socialist construction.

The League has 82 deputies in the NPC and 25 seats in the CPPCC.

Shen Chun-ju is a Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC and a Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC. Shih Liang is Minister of Justice; Lo Lung-chi Minister of Timber Industry; Sha Chien-li, a Central Committee member of the League, Minister of Light Industry.

#### **IV. CHINA DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION**

*Chairman:* Huang Yen-pei

*Vice-Chairmen:* Li Chu-chen, Chang Nai-chi,  
Nan Han-chen, Sheng Pei-hua, Shih Fu-liang,  
Hu Chueh-wen, Hu Tse-ang, Sun Chi-meng

*Secretary-General:* Sun Chi-meng

The China Democratic National Construction Association was founded in 1945 in Chungking by patriots in industrial and commercial circles and a section of intellectuals.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Association, making use of its social connections, absorbed as members national industrialists and business men and the intellectuals connected with them. The principal task of the Association as defined in 1955 is to unite and remould national industrialists and business men with a view to guiding them to accept socialist transformation, and to represent their legitimate interests.

The Association plays an important role in helping the government to carry out the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce.

The Association has 63 deputies in the NPC and 25 seats in the CPPCC.

Huang Yen-pei is a Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC and a Vice-Chairman of the National

Committee of the CPPCC. Chang Nai-chi is Minister of Food, and Li Chu-chen Minister of Food Industry.

## **V. CHINA ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING DEMOCRACY**

*Chairman:* Ma Hsu-lun

*Vice-Chairmen:* Wang Shao-ao, Chou Chien-jen,

Hsu Kuang-ping, Che Hsiang-chen, Lin Han-ta

*Secretary-General:* Yang Tung-chun

The China Association for Promoting Democracy was founded in Shanghai in 1945 after the victory of the Anti-Japanese War. Its members are mostly intellectuals of cultural, educational and publishing circles, particularly teachers of higher normal, middle and primary schools.

After the founding of the People's Republic, the Association declared its principal task to be that of uniting and remoulding these intellectuals.

The Association has 16 deputies in the NPC and 12 seats in the CPPCC.

Ma Hsu-lun is on the Standing Committee of the NPC and a Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the CPPCC; Wang Shao-ao, Vice-Chairman of the Budget Committee of the NPC; Chou Chien-jen, Vice-Minister of Higher Education; Lin Han-ta, Vice-Minister of Education, and Che Hsiang-chen, Deputy Governor of Liaoning Province.

## **VI. CHINESE PEASANTS AND WORKERS' DEMOCRATIC PARTY**

*Chairman:* Chang Po-chun

*Vice-Chairman:* Peng Tse-min (since deceased)

*Secretary-General:* Huang Chi-hsiang

The Chinese Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party was founded in 1928. At that time it rallied around itself the revolutionary democrats who broke away from the Kuomintang. In 1930 it was named the Provisional Action Committee of the Kuomintang. From 1935 it was known as the Action Committee for Chinese National Liberation. In 1947, it adopted its present title.

In 1933 a number of leading members of the party actively joined the uprising of the Kuomintang 19th Route Army against the Chiang Kai-shek regime and co-operated with them in establishing the People's Revolutionary Government of the Republic of China in Fukien Province. In 1935 the party declared support for the national united front proposed by the Communist Party for waging a common fight against Japan. In 1941, many of its members became concurrently members of the China Democratic League. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the party set itself the task of uniting and remoulding part of the public functionaries, health and medical workers (including doctors of traditional Chinese medicine), and scientific and technical personnel.

The party has 19 deputies in the NPC and 12 seats in the CPPCC.

Chang Po-chun is Minister of Communications and a Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC; Huang Chi-hsiang is on the Bills Committee of the NPC and a Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the CPPCC.

## VII. CHINA CHIH KUNG TANG

*Chairman:* Chen Chi-yu

*Vice-Chairman:* Kuan Wen-shen

*Secretary-General:* Cheng Tien-pao

The China Chih Kung Tang came into being as a result of the reorganization of the Hung Men Chih Kung Tong, a society set up at the end of the Taiping Revolution (1851-1864). Members of this society hail from overseas Chinese, the majority of whom have at one time or another lived in America and South-east Asia. In 1925, a section of the Hung Men Chih Kung Tong called a meeting in San Francisco, at which a decision was reached for the formation of the China Chih Kung Tang on the basis of the Hung Men Chih Kung Tong.

In 1948 the China Chih Kung Tang responded to the call put forward by the Chinese Communist Party on May 1st to convene a new political consultative conference for the establishment of a democratic coalition government in China. In 1949 it took part in the CPPCC. Its present task is to unite and educate returned overseas Chinese and the dependants of Chinese resident abroad.

The party has four deputies in the NPC and six seats in the CPPCC.

Chen Chi-yu is on the Bills Committee of the NPC and a Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the CPPCC.

### **VIII. CHIU SAN SOCIETY**

*Chairman:* Hsu Teh-heng

*Vice-Chairman:* Liang Hsi

*Secretary-General:* Tu Chang-wang

Founded in 1944 by a group of intellectuals in cultural, educational and scientific circles in Chungking, the Society took as its name the Democracy and Science Forum, or the Democracy and Science Society. In commemoration of V-J Day, September 3, 1945, it adopted its present



name, Chiu San Society, literally "September Third Society."

The Society aims at uniting and remoulding higher intellectuals in scientific and technical circles for the cause of socialist construction.

The Society has 24 deputies in the NPC and 12 seats in the CPPCC.

Hsu Teh-heng is Minister of Aquatic Products, and Liang Hsi Minister of Forestry; both are Standing Committee members of the National Committee of the CPPCC.

## **IX. TAIWAN DEMOCRATIC SELF-GOVERNMENT LEAGUE**

*Chairman:* Hsieh Hsueh-hung

*Vice-Chairman:* Li Chun-ching

*Secretary-General:* Hsu Meng-shan

The League was founded in 1947 to fight against imperialist aggression and fascist rule. Its task is to strive for a socialist society and for the earlier liberation of Taiwan, together with the people of the whole country. Most of its members are people of Taiwan origin.

The League has two deputies in the NPC and six seats in the CPPCC.

Hsieh Hsueh-hung is on the Bills Committee of the NPC and Li Chun-ching is a Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the CPPCC.

## **Section Six**

# **CHINESE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE**

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) is the organization of the people's democratic united front. It seeks to unite all nationalities, classes, political parties, mass organizations and notable public figures without party affiliation in China, and overseas Chinese.

The origin of the CPPCC can be traced back to 1948 when on May 1 the Communist Party of China proposed to the people of the whole country the convening of a political consultative conference, excluding the reactionary elements, to discuss the establishment of a democratic coalition government. This proposal rapidly won the support of all democratic forces in China. From August 1948, political parties and groups which stood for democracy and progress began sending representatives to the liberated area to prepare, together with the Communist Party, for the conference.

The first plenary session of the CPPCC was held in Peking in September 1949. Five hundred and ten delegates representing 45 units throughout the country, 77 alternate delegates and 75 other persons specially invited took part. These delegates represented the Chinese Communist Party, other political parties and people's organizations; the liberated areas; the People's Liberation Army; national minorities; other sections of the people and overseas Chinese.

The Conference proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China, elected the Central People's Government Council, and adopted the Common Programme—a sort of provisional constitution of the country. The Conference elected the First National Committee of the CPPCC. At the first meeting of the National Committee, Mao Tse-tung was elected Chairman, and Chou En-lai, Li Chi-shen, Shen Chun-ju, Kuo Mo-jo and Chen Shu-tung Vice-Chairmen.

The First National Committee of the CPPCC served the country well. In the five years that followed, it worked with the government in inspiring the people to carry out various social reforms and do their utmost in national construction. It discussed and adopted the draft Agrarian Reform Law put forward by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party before recommending the Central People's Government to pass the Law and put it into force. It also discussed the fundamental tasks which the country would have to perform in the course of its transition to socialism, and the central tasks of the First Five-Year Plan.

The CPPCC acted as the provisional National People's Congress until September 1954, when the First National People's Congress was convened. Its original task having been completed, the CPPCC relinquished the functions and powers it had exercised on behalf of the National People's Congress but continued to function as the organization of the people's democratic united front. As constituted today, the CPPCC is not an organ of state power but a consultative body where the representatives of political parties, various nationalities and mass organizations, overseas Chinese and notable individuals without party affiliation gather to discuss state affairs and make suggestions.

This new role is made clear in the Preamble to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China: "This peo-

ple's democratic united front will continue to play its part in mobilizing and rallying the whole people in common struggle to fulfil the fundamental tasks of the state during the transition and to oppose enemies within and without."

The Second National Committee of the CPPCC, formed in 1954, met for the first time from December 21 to 25. It was composed of 559 members, representing 29 bodies or units. It reviewed the work of the first CPPCC, adopted the Regulations of the CPPCC, and issued a joint declaration reiterating the determination of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan. It elected Mao Tse-tung Honorary Chairman of the Second National Committee, and Chou En-lai its Chairman, Soong Ching Ling, Tung Pi-wu, Li Chi-shen, Chang Lan (since deceased), Kuo Mo-jo, Shen Chun-ju, Li Sze-kuang, Chen Shu-tung, Panchen Erdeni and seven others Vice-Chairmen.

The Regulations set down several general principles, embodying the main tasks of the Second National Committee and the local people's political consultative conferences. These tasks are as follows:

- (1) In co-operation with the government, and by setting social forces in motion, to solve social problems arising out of the inter-relationships between different classes; to keep in close touch with the people at large, to bring their opinions and their suggestions to the notice of governmental bodies;

- (2) To solve by thorough consultation problems affecting co-operation within the CPPCC or between any of the different parties, groups and organizations affiliated to it;

- (3) To exchange views on international problems;

- (4) To exchange views on the nomination of candidates to the National People's Congress and local people's congresses; and on the nomination of members of the political consultative conferences of all levels; and

(5) To make arrangements for members to study Marxism-Leninism and to remould outworn ways of thinking on a voluntary basis.

Apart from the tasks mentioned above, the Second National Committee arranges for its members to go on inspection tours twice yearly with deputies of the National People's Congress to inspect government work in urban and rural areas. Members going on such trips are freed from their normal duties, paid full salaries, with their travelling expenses borne by the government.

The second session of the Second National Committee was held from January 30 to February 7, 1956. Chou En-lai, Chairman of the Second National Committee, made a political report calling upon the people in Taiwan to rally under the banner of patriotism and to strive for the peaceful liberation of Taiwan together with the people of the mainland. The meeting heard the speeches endorsing Chou En-lai's call made by members who had formerly served under the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

In addition to the old members, there were 119 new members who took part in the second session. Persons from various walks of life were invited to attend, including Protestants, Catholics, Ahungs, chefs, a cloisonne designer, ivory and jade carvers, Chinese chess and sports champions.

The third session of the Second National Committee was held from March 5 to 20, with the membership increased to 729. Apart from the members, some 260 observers from provincial and municipal CPPCCs took part. Among the 70 new members were former Kuomintang generals and politicians; scientists who had returned from abroad to take part in national construction work; national capitalists; women from different walks of life. This expansion of the membership of the CPPCC is an indication of the steady growth of the united front in China.

Much water has flowed under the bridge since the second session, held at the height of the socialist transformation in 1956. The remarkable successes, the profound changes, the many new problems encountered since then required attention. It was against this background that the third session was called.

The opening day was highlighted by the report made by Premier Chou En-lai on his recent tour of eleven countries in Asia and Europe. He was followed by Chen Shu-tung, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee, who reviewed the Standing Committee's work since the second session. From the third day on, the CPPCC was given over to general discussion, alternated by deliberations in small group meetings. So keen were the members to take the floor that the speeches were cut short only on the eve of the closing session. In a speech-studded fortnight, 406 members, many stating their views jointly, addressed the gathering on a wide range of subjects, from domestic problems to international issues, from relations between political parties to the strengthening of the people's democratic united front, from industrial development to agricultural co-operation, from socialist transformation of private industry and commerce to re-education of national capitalists, from scientific research to art and literature, from ideological remoulding of intellectuals to elimination of illiteracy, from improvement of public health to fostering traditional Chinese medicine, etc.

The CPPCC concluded the session by pointing out that its overriding task at the present stage is to strengthen unity of the people, broaden democratic life, bring into play all positive factors which will aid in building China into a great industrial, socialist country—all this on the basis of the policy of "long-term co-existence and mutual supervision" between the Communist Party and the other political parties. Furthermore, it called on all nationalities,

parties, people's organizations, Chinese resident abroad and all patriots to close their ranks and consolidate the people's democratic united front and the international united front for peace—for the sake of building up the homeland, liberating Taiwan and defending world peace.

Like all its previous meetings, the present session was marked by spirited discussion, perhaps far livelier than on any previous occasion, as can be seen in the manner matters were dealt with and the give and take in the members' speeches. Suggestions were put forward as to where improvements should be introduced and how the host of problems that kept cropping up should be tackled as China made her strides forward. Credit was given where the work was well done and criticism was sharp where government departments failed to live up to the expectations of the people.

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The officers of the Second National Committee of the CPPCC include:

*Honorary Chairman:* Mao Tse-tung

*Chairman:* Chou En-lai

*Vice-Chairmen:* Soong Ching Ling, Tung Pi-wu,  
Li Chi-shen, Kuo Mo-jo, Peng Chen, Shen Chun-  
ju, Huang Yen-pei, Ho Hsiang-ning, Li Wei-han,  
Li Sze-kuang, Chen Shu-tung, Chang Po-chun,  
Tan Kah-kee, Panchen Erdeni, Burhan

*Secretary-General:* Hsing Hsi-ping

## Section Seven

# ECONOMY AND FINANCE

### I. FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1953 - 1957)

Having completed the rehabilitation of the country's war-torn economy in the three years since liberation, the People's Government launched in 1953 the First Five-Year Plan for Development of the National Economy.

The general task of the Plan is to lay the groundwork for socialist industrialization and for the socialist transformation of agriculture and handicrafts, and to lay the foundation for the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce.

The total outlay for the country's economic construction and cultural and educational development during the 1953-1957 period is set at 76,640 million yuan, or the equivalent in value of more than 700 million *shih liang*\* of gold.

**Capital Construction** Investment in capital construction amounts to 42,740 million yuan, or 55.8 per cent of the above total outlay. Of this sum, industry takes 58.2 per cent, as priority is given to industrial development.

With the 42,740 million yuan allocation, construction or renovation is being undertaken on 1,600 above-norm\*\* proj-

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\* One *shih liang* = 1.1023 ounces.

\*\*Any construction project, new, rebuilt or restored, is classified as "above-norm" or "below-norm" according to invested capital, whether it is above or below a standard



ects, among them 694 industrial ones, and on more than 6,000 below-norm units, and of these 2,300 are industrial. By the end of 1957, most of the below-norm units are to be completed, as well as 1,271 of the above-norm projects, of which 455 are industrial enterprises.

When the above-norm and below-norm industrial projects are completed or part-completed by the end of 1957, production capacity will be as follows:

Items	Ultimate Increase in Annual Capacity (in 1,000's)	Increase in Annual Capacity by the End of 1957 (in 1,000's)
Pig-iron	5,750 tons*	2,800 tons
Steel	6,100 tons	2,530 tons
Electric power	4,060 kw	2,050 kw
Coal	93,100 tons	53,850 tons
Metallurgical and mining machinery	190 tons	70 tons
Power-generating equipment	800 kw	800 kw
Lorries	90	30
Tractors	15 (to be reached in 1959)	
Chemical fertilizers	910 tons	280 tons
Cement	3,600 tons	2,360 tons
Cotton spindles	1,890 spindles	1,650 spindles
Machine-made paper	186 tons	95 tons
Machine-processed sugar	560 tons	428 tons

figure set for every category of capital construction. In industry, for example, the investment norm for iron and steel, motor vehicles, etc. is ten million yuan, that for non-ferrous metals, chemicals, etc. is six million yuan, and so on.

\*All tons referred to here and after are metric.

As the industrial construction programme is the core of the First Five-Year Plan, so the 156 giant industrial projects being built with Soviet aid are the core of the industrial construction programme. Installed with latest equipment, these projects, when commissioned, will noticeably increase the country's industrial production capacity.

More than 4,000 kilometres of new trunk railways and branch lines will be built, not counting railways to be restored, reconstructed, or double-tracked, and the laying of industrial and other special lines, which will total an additional 6,000 kilometres. Upwards of 10,000 kilometres of highways will be built or rebuilt with funds provided by the central authority alone. Four hundred thousand tons deadweight of new shipping will be commissioned. Ninety-one mechanized state farms and 194 tractor stations will be set up.

Thirteen big reservoirs will be built. Dredging of waterways and repairing of dykes will involve 1,300 million cubic metres of earth and masonry work. The project to harness the Yellow River and to exploit its water resources will be started.

**Industrial Production** China's industrial productive force will be greatly enhanced by making fuller use of existing enterprises, in addition to the new and reconstructed ones. At the close of 1957, output of modern industry will have risen from 26.7 per cent in 1952 to 36 per cent of the total value of industrial and agricultural production.

The total value of China's industrial output will increase by 98.3 per cent in 1957 compared with 1952, giving an average annual rate of growth of 14.7 per cent. The increase in value of modern industry will be 104.1 per cent, giving an average annual rate of growth of 15.3 per cent.

The output of some major items in 1952 and their planned output for 1957 are given below:

Items	1952 Output (in 1,000's)	1957 Planned Output (in 1,000's)	Percent- age In- crease (1952= 100)
Steel	1,350 tons	4,120 tons	306
Electricity	7,260,000 kwh	15,900,000 kwh	219
Coal	63,528 tons	112,985 tons	178
Generators	30 kw	227 kw	765
Electric motors	639 kw	1,048 kw	164
Lorries	—	4	—
Cement	2,860 tons	6,000 tons	210
Machine-made paper	372 tons	655 tons	176
Cotton piece-goods	3,828,907 metres	5,583,101 metres	147
Machine-processed sugar	249 tons	686 tons	276

Allocations for industries producing capital goods account for 88.8 per cent of the total capital investment in industry; for consumer goods, 11.2 per cent. Meanwhile, the value of capital goods output will grow by 126.5 per cent within the five-year period, and that of consumer goods by 79.7 per cent. As a result, the proportion of the value of capital goods to the total value of industrial output (the value of handicraft products not included) will rise from 39.7 per cent in 1952 to 45.4 per cent in 1957, while that of consumer goods will drop from 60.3 per cent in 1952 to 54.6 per cent in 1957.

The value of output of state industry will increase by 130.1 per cent. Half of the capacity (in terms of the value of output) of private industrial enterprises will be incorporated into joint state-private industry. By 1957, therefore,

the share of state, co-operative (excluding handicraft producers' co-operatives) and joint state-private industries will rise to 87.8 per cent of the total value of the country's industrial production, while the share of private industry will fall to 12.2 per cent.

**Agriculture** The total value of output of agriculture and subsidiary rural production is to increase by 23.3 per cent, with an average annual rise of 4.3 per cent.

The projected output of staple farm products for 1957 and the expected percentage increase over 1952 are as follows:

<i>Items</i>	<i>1957 Planned Output (in 1,000's)</i>	<i>Percentage Increase over 1952</i>
Grain	192,800 tons	17.6
Cotton	1,635 tons	25.4
Jute and ambary hemp	365 tons	19.7
Cured tobacco	390 tons	76.6
Sugar-cane	13,150 tons	85.1
Sugar-beet	2,135 tons	346.4
Oil-bearing crops (sown area)	7,867 hectares	37.8

Various measures are to be taken to increase crop yields, the most important being co-operation in agriculture (the formation of peasant households into agricultural producers' co-operatives of elementary and advanced types). By 1957, about one-third of all the peasant households in the country will have joined agricultural producers' co-operatives of elementary form.

**Other Economic Branches** Handicraft production will increase by 60.9 per cent in value, an average increase of 9.9 per cent a year. Of this, co-operative handicrafts will produce 17 times more in value in 1957 than in 1952, while individual handicraftsmen will combine to produce 2.2 per

cent more. By the end of 1957, about one-fourth of all individual handicraftsmen will have joined co-operatives.

Railway freight will reach 121,000 million ton-kilometres in 1957, or double the 1952 figure; railway passenger traffic will reach 32,000 million passenger-kilometres, or 59.5 per cent more than in 1952.

Freight and passenger transport handled by inland shipping will reach 15,300 million ton-kilometres and 3,400 million passenger-kilometres respectively, giving an increase of 320 per cent and 78.7 per cent over 1952 in each case. Likewise, freight and passenger transport handled by coast-wise shipping will reach 5,750 million ton-nautical miles and 240 million passenger-nautical miles, giving an increase of 190 per cent and nearly 140 per cent respectively over 1952.

Motor-lorry freightage will reach 3,200 million ton-kilometres, or 4.7 times as much as in 1952; motorbus passenger transport will reach 5,700 million passenger-kilometres, or nearly treble the 1952 figure.

Freight carried by civil airlines will reach 8,050,000 ton-kilometres, or 3.3 times the amount in 1952.

The total length of postal routes will reach 1,970,000 kilometres, an increase of 45.2 per cent over the 1952 figure. There will be expansion of telecommunication services.

Total retail sales will register an increase of about 80 per cent in value, with state retail trade rising by 133.2 per cent, and co-operative trade by 239.5 per cent.

More than half the private business concerns will be incorporated into various forms of state capitalism and co-operatives of small traders and pedlars.

By 1957, state and co-operative trading organs will account for 54.9 per cent of the total volume of retail trade;

various forms of state capitalism and co-operation, 24 per cent; and private commerce, 21.1 per cent.

**Education and Scientific Research** In 1957, higher educational institutions will enrol 434,000 students, a 127 per cent increase over 1952; senior middle schools 724,000 students, a 178 per cent increase; junior middle schools 3,983,000 students, a 78.6 per cent increase; and primary schools will enrol 60,230,000 students, an 18 per cent increase over 1952. More than 70 per cent of the country's school-age children will be attending primary schools in 1957.

In the same year, there will be 51 research institutes under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, 23 more than in 1952; the number of research workers will be 3,400 more than in 1952.

Considerable headway will be made in public health services with an increase of 77 per cent in hospital beds and 74 per cent in the number of doctors.

**Living Standards** Expansion of employment will absorb 4,200,000 more people. There will be a 33 per cent rise in average money-wages for factory and office workers, while prices will continue to be kept stable. The funds disbursed by state enterprises and state organs for labour insurance, medical care, welfare services and cultural and educational facilities for their personnel will total more than 5,000 million yuan. The state will build 46 million square metres of housing for factory and office workers.

The material well-being of the peasants, who constitute the bulk of China's population, will also be further improved. More and better cultural and educational facilities and public health services will be installed in the rural areas. The state will extend agricultural loans, spread new farming technique, etc.; keep the rate of agricultural tax at the 1953 level for three years; and earmark 1,060

million yuan to help those peasants affected by natural calamities who may have difficulties in production and in living, and another 1,170 million yuan for allowances and pensions, most of which will go to disabled soldiers and army dependants living in the countryside.

These and other measures, added to the estimated increase of 23.3 per cent in value of agricultural output and subsidiary farm occupations, will almost double the purchasing power of the peasants in 1957, compared with 1952.

## **II. HOW THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN IS BEING FULFILLED**

**Industrial Capital Construction and Production** In 1956, many large plants and mines were put into operation. Investment in industrial construction exceeded 6,000 million yuan, or about 60 per cent over 1955. The aggregate amount spent in industrial construction between 1953 and 1956 exceeded the value of fixed assets of all existing industrial enterprises in 1952.

More than 620 above-norm projects were under construction in 1956, or 140-odd units more than the figure specified for the year. Among them were 120 giant projects built with Soviet aid.

More than 140 above-norm projects were wholly or partially commissioned in 1956. The number of above-norm projects completely put into operation totalled more than 200 during the first four years of the Plan.

The total value of industrial production in 1956 amounted to more than 55,800 million yuan, overfulfilling the target of 1957, last year of the Plan, by more than 4 per cent. It showed an increase of 25 per cent over 1955, according

to preliminary statistics. Steel, pig-iron, steel products, generators, steam turbines, hydraulic turbines, steam boilers, lathes, cement, soda-ash, caustic soda, ammonium nitrate, motorcar tires, machine-made paper, cotton yarn and cotton piece-goods and others fulfilled their respective 1957 targets one year ahead of schedule. Still others approached the 1957 quotas.

Two cases by way of illustration: Between December 1955 and November 1956, China produced 4,150,000 tons of steel, more than 4,670,000 tons of pig-iron, and 3,230,000 tons of steel products. Compared with their respective 1957 quotas, iron equalled, steel overfulfilled by 0.7 per cent and steel products by 6.1 per cent. In 1953, China was able to produce only some 180 types of steel and 500-600 types of steel products. The figures were increased to more than 300 types of steel and more than 3,700 types of steel products in 1956.

In the year ended November 1956, China produced 934,400 tons of cotton yarn and 6,013 million metres of cotton piece-goods, overfulfilling the 1957 targets by 3 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively. During the four years 1953-1956, 38 big textile mills were built or reconstructed. By the end of 1956, the country possessed a total of 6,810,000 spindles and 180,000 looms. There was available to every individual in China 9.51 metres of cloth, or double the 1949 amount.

**Agricultural Production** Despite serious natural calamities, an increase in agricultural output was registered in 1956, with crop totals greater than those of 1955. For example, the peasants reaped 10 million tons more grain (including soya-beans) than in 1955, a year of good harvest.

Grain, cured tobacco, tea and tussah silkworm cocoons surpassed their respective 1957 quotas, and cotton approximated the 1957 target.



To the end of November 1956, state loans to the peasants totalled more than 3,200 million yuan. In the first ten months of 1956, the state supplied the peasants with 1,040,000 two-wheeled, single- and double-shared ploughs. More than 14,000 agro-technical stations were set up, and 6,400,000 technical personnel trained to the end of the year.

**Material and Cultural Life** The Chinese peasants, 500 million strong, lived better in 1956 than in the preceding year. Except in areas visited by natural calamities, about 80 per cent of agricultural producers' co-operative members earned more. Rural purchasing power has grown considerably since the early days of liberation: it was 61.8 per cent greater in 1956 than in 1952. To cite one example: the sale of cotton piece-goods in rural areas rose from 1,507 million metres in 1949 to more than 3,789 million metres in 1956. In the same year, upwards of 75 million people in the countryside learned to read and write at spare-time schools. Rural cultural centres numbered 2,600, and many agricultural co-operatives had their own clubs and reading rooms. By September 1956, 78,000 health organizations had been set up for the rural population, and a number of agricultural co-operatives had their own creches or kindergartens.

In the first three quarters of 1956, 2,240,000 people were absorbed in new avenues of employment. By September, the number of factory and office workers reached 24,730,000, more than thrice the 1949 figure. They enjoyed an average 13 per cent wage rise in 1956 compared with 1955, and 33.5 per cent compared with 1952. The figure set in the First Five-Year Plan was 33 per cent.

In the four years ended 1956, the state built more than 50 million square metres of housing for factory and office workers, already surpassing the target for the 1953-1957 period.

A sum equivalent to 14 per cent of the total wages of the factory and office workers throughout the country was paid out for labour insurance, free medical care, and educational, cultural and recreational facilities.

Between 1953 and 1956, more than 860 hospitals and sanatoria were built, and most of the existing ones expanded. More than 5,000 clinics and health centres were set up in factories, mines, railway and other communication depots, and by departments of capital construction.

In 1956, more than 400,000 students were enrolled in higher educational institutes, more than 5,900,000 students in secondary schools, and more than 61,000,000 students in primary schools. Compared with 1952, there was an increase of about three million students in universities, colleges and middle schools, and an increase of ten million students in primary schools.

In the four years to 1956, more than 4,800 film projection teams, 700 theatrical troupes, 200 cinemas and 630 theatres were established or constructed.

**Socialist Transformation** By November 1956, there were altogether more than 764,000 agricultural producers' co-operatives, embracing 116,740,000 peasant households, or 96.1 per cent of the entire peasant households. Of this, more than 488,000 were co-operatives of the advanced type, or collective farms, and they had as their members more than 100 million peasant households, or 83 per cent of the entire peasant households.

By June 1956, upwards of 99 per cent of private industrial enterprises were incorporated into joint state-private industry.

At the end of March 1956, 75 per cent of private business concerns were turned into joint state-private commerce.

By June 1956, 90 per cent of all handicraftsmen were members of various forms of co-operatives.

### **III. SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1958-1962)**

A draft plan for development of the national economy for the period 1958-1962 is being drawn up by the State Council. It is based on the proposals adopted by the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party on September 27, 1956. The following information concerning the Second Five-Year Plan is summarized from the Party Congress proposals.

**Principal Tasks** The principal tasks of the Second Five-Year Plan will be to continue industrial construction with heavy industry as its core and promote technical reconstruction of the national economy, and build a solid foundation for socialist industrialization; to carry through socialist transformation; and, on the basis of increased industrial and agricultural production, to reinforce the national defence and raise the level of the people's material and cultural life.

**Rate of Growth** A fairly rapid rate of growth of the national economy will be maintained. There will be an increase of 51.1 per cent in the total value of industrial and agricultural output in 1957 (including that of modern industry, handicrafts and agriculture) over 1952, and a further increase of about 75 per cent in 1962 as compared with 1957 (here and after, this refers to the targets of the annual plan for 1957 set by the First Five-Year Plan). The value of industrial output (here and after, including modern industry and handicrafts) will nearly double the figure set for 1957 and that of agricultural output will increase by about 35 per cent.

The rates of growth given above appear somewhat high because they are compared with the planned targets set by the First Five-Year Plan, and no account is taken of those targets being overfulfilled. If comparison is made with the actual achievements in 1957, then the rates will be relatively lower.

As provided in the First Five-Year Plan, capital goods industry will account for 38 per cent of the value of industrial output (the value of handicraft products included) in 1957, while consumer goods industry will account for 62 per cent. In the Second Five-Year Plan period, the rate of increase of the former will still be faster than that of the latter. By 1962, both will represent about 50 per cent.

**Growth and Distribution of National Income** The national income will grow by about 50 per cent, and with it will be a growing annual state budget.

National defence and administrative expenditures will be reduced, and allocations for economic construction and cultural development increased. Under the First Five-Year Plan, about 56 per cent of total expenditure goes to economic construction and cultural development. This figure will be raised to 60-70 per cent, while outlay for national defence and administration will be reduced from 32 per cent to 20 per cent under the Second Five-Year Plan. The rest of expenditure will be allocated for the state's material reserves, credit funds, repayments of domestic and foreign debts, and for general reserve funds.

With an expansion of revenue, the share of capital construction investment in the total state expenditure will be raised from 35 per cent in the first five-year period to about 40 per cent in the second. This means that the amount of capital construction investment in the second five-year period will be roughly double that of the first.

The proportion of state capital construction investment in industry will be raised from 58.2 per cent to about 60

per cent, and the share going to agriculture, forestry and water conservancy will increase from 7.6 per cent to 10 per cent.

**Heavy Industry** The output of the main heavy industrial products will reach the following figures in 1962:

<i>Items</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Target for 1962</i>	<i>Target for 1957</i>	<i>Peak Annual Output Before Liberation</i>	
				<i>Year</i>	<i>Output</i>
Electricity	1,000,000 kwh	40,000-43,000	15,900.0	1941	5,960.0
Coal	1,000,000 tons	190-210	113.0	1942	61.9
Crude oil	1,000,000 tons	5-6	2.0	1943	0.3
Steel	1,000,000 tons	10.5-12	4.1	1943	0.9
Aluminium ingots	1,000 tons	100-120	20.0	—	—
Chemical fertilizers	1,000 tons	3,000-3,200	578.0	1941	227.0
Metallurgical equipment	1,000 tons	30-40	8.0	—	—
Power-generating equipment	1,000 kw	1,400-1,500	164.0	—	—
Metal-cutting machine tools	1,000 units	60-65	13.0	1941	5.0
Timber	1,000,000 cu.m.	31-34	20.0	—	—
Cement	1,000,000 tons	12.5-14.5	6.0	1942	2.3

Vigorous efforts will be directed to expand the machine-building industry and to continue to expand the metallurgical industry. Efforts will also be made to develop the electric power, coal and building materials industries, and to strengthen such backward branches as the oil, chemical

and radio equipment industries. Establishment of industries utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes will be pressed ahead. Weak links in industry will be strengthened, and new fields opened up, such as the manufacture of various kinds of heavy equipment, machine tools for special purposes, precision machine tools and instruments, etc.

**Light Industry** Development of light industry will be speeded up to satisfy the growing needs of the people for consumer goods.

Approximate figures for the output of principal light industrial products in 1962:

(in millions)

Items	Unit	Target for 1962	Target for 1957	Output in 1952	Peak Annual Output Before Liberation	
					Year	Output
Cotton yarn	tons	1.5-1.6	0.9	0.7	1933	0.4
Cotton piece-goods	m.	8,595-9,509	5,583	3,829	—	—
Salt	tons	10-11	7.6	4.9	1943	3.9
Edible vegetable oils	tons	3.1-3.2	1.8	1.0	—	—
Sugar (all de- scriptions)	tons	2.4-2.5	1.1	0.5	1936	0.4
Machine-made paper	tons	1.5-1.6	0.7	0.4	1943	0.2

Investments in light industry will be increased to produce more consumer goods, and those branches whose goods are in wide demand and which have an adequate supply of raw materials will be fully operated.

Meantime, co-operative handicrafts will be further developed to turn out a greater variety of goods.

**Agriculture and Livestock-Breeding** Agricultural production will be vigorously promoted to facilitate a balanced development of the national economy and to ensure a better living for the people.

While stress will still be laid on grain output, production of major industrial crops, especially cotton and soya-beans, will be increased. A diversified rural economy being beneficial both to the state and the people, considerable expansion of stock-breeding, forestry, fishery and subsidiary cottage occupations is proposed.

The following targets are set for the output of staple agricultural products in 1962:

(in million tons)

<i>Items</i>	<i>Target for 1962 (approx.)</i>	<i>Total Output for 1958—1962 (approx.)</i>	<i>Target for 1957</i>	<i>Output in 1952</i>	<i>Peak Annual Output Before Liberation (1936)</i>
Grain	250.0	1,100.0	181.59	154.40	138.70
Cotton	2.4	10.5	1.64	1.30	0.85
Soya-beans	12.5	55.0	11.22	9.52	11.31

Effective measures will be taken to increase the output of other oil-bearing crops; of sugar-cane and sugar-beet crops; and also of natural silk, tea, tobacco, jute and ambary hemp; and of fruits and medicinal herbs. More vegetables will be grown for urban, industrial and mining populations.

The 1962 targets for the main kinds of livestock will be as follows:

(in million head)

Items	Target for 1962 (approx.)	Target for 1957	Number in 1952	Peak Number Before Liberation	
				Year	Number
Cattle	90	73.6	56.6	1935	48.3
Horses	11	8.3	6.1	1935	6.5
Sheep and goats	170	113.0	61.8	1937	62.5
Pigs	250	138.3	89.8	1934	78.5

Greater attention will be paid to pig-breeding. More chickens, ducks, geese, rabbits and other poultry and domestic animals will be reared.

Existing agricultural producers' co-operatives will be consolidated and made more efficient to increase crop yields and improve farm production. Other measures to be undertaken will be: expansion of irrigated area, more and better use of manure and fertilizers, better farm tools, high-quality seeds, improved methods of cultivation, enlargement of acreage for double and triple crops a year, reclamation of nearby waste land, planting of high-yield crops, soil improvement, prevention and elimination of plant diseases and insect pests.

Virgin land in north-east, north-west and south China will be brought under the plough. More state farms will be established.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, progress will be made in water conservancy work, forestry and fishery. More weather stations and posts will be set up.

**Transport and Communications** From 8,000 to 9,000 kilometres of new railways and a number of railway junctions and branch lines will be built. A total of 15,000-18,000



kilometres of trunk highways will be built or reconstructed. Wherever necessary and possible, more small roads for animal-drawn carts and pedestrians will be built in rural areas. Strides will also be made in inland, coastwise and sea-going shipping, harbour construction and navigation facilities, civil aviation, as well as postal and telecommunication services.

**Trade** Keeping pace with the growing purchasing power of the people, the volume of retail trade in 1962 will be about 50 per cent greater than in 1957. More daily necessities, such as grain, meat, aquatic products, edible vegetable oils, sugar, cotton piece-goods, knit goods, coal and kerosene, will be supplied to consumers in towns and villages, and more capital goods to agricultural and handicraft producers' co-operatives.

There will be an increase in the volume of foreign trade, and a balance between imports and exports will be maintained.

**Socialist Transformation** In carrying the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce to a fruitful conclusion, existing joint state-private enterprises will be economically reorganized wherever necessary, and when conditions are ripe, nationalization of these enterprises will be carried out step by step.

Appropriate personnel arrangements will be made for workers and staffs in joint state-private enterprises. The knowledge of production techniques and useful experience in management on the part of those who represent the interests of private capital will be fully utilized, and they will be helped to turn themselves into working people in the full sense of the term.

Existing handicraft producers' co-operatives will be consolidated and improved with a view to greater efficiency

and increased income for most of their members. Where necessary and possible, some handicraft trades will be gradually mechanized or partially mechanized to expand production.

**Technical Reconstruction** Technical reconstruction of the national economy, and first of all technical reconstruction in heavy industry, will be pressed ahead. So far as conditions permit, up-to-date technical equipment will be installed, latest scientific achievements made use of, and new techniques mastered in key enterprises connected with machine-building, metallurgy, chemicals, power, oil, coal, and radio equipment in building or overhauling these enterprises. In existing enterprises, out-of-date equipment will be renovated whenever necessary and possible. Technical renovation will also be carried out in transport, in postal and telecommunication services and other branches.

**Culture, Education and Scientific Research** The most advanced branches of science and technology, such as atomic energy, electronics, automation and remote control, will be inaugurated. Scientists will be given assistance and facilities in their research work to enable them to approach the world's most advanced levels in many important fields of science and technology during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

Personnel for national construction will be trained in large numbers. In higher education alone, university and college graduates will total half a million in the second five-year period, or roughly 80 per cent more than the target set by the First Five-Year Plan. In 1962, the total enrolment in higher educational institutes is expected to reach 850,000, or roughly double the 1957 planned target.

Secondary and primary education will also be developed. Further efforts will be made to wipe out illiteracy. Reform of written Chinese will be undertaken.

Artistic and literary activities will be encouraged and given wider scope for development. Of significance is the critical study and popularization of the best of China's cultural heritage. The forms of folk art and literature will be perfected and their contents enriched. The cinema, publication and radio-broadcasting will be further developed and expanded.

**Living Standards** Labour productivity will be raised by 50 per cent in industry and building construction. The number of workers and staff employed by all branches of the national economy will increase by six to seven million. The average wages of workers and employees will go up by 25-30 per cent in the five years. Working hours will be reduced for those who work under conditions harmful to their health. Measures for improving the workers' welfare, such as more and better housing, better municipal transport facilities, more nurseries and kindergartens, better canteen services, will be taken. The scope of labour insurance will be extended. Labour protection and sanitation will be further improved for workers and miners. As agricultural production grows, the total income of the peasants is expected to go up by 25-30 per cent. Income will also be increased for members of handicraft producers' co-operatives. Public health and physical education will be further developed.

#### **IV. 1956 STATE BUDGET**

Like all budgets since liberation, the state budget for 1956 reflected the steady growth of China's national economy and the changes in economic structure.

The very substantial increase in revenue and expenditure represented, in comparable terms, an actual rise of 15.83 and 22.77 per cent respectively over 1955.

# 1956 STATE BUDGET

(in 1,000 yuan)

REVENUE	Percent- ages of Total Revenue	EXPENDITURE	Percent- ages of Total Ex- penditure
Taxes (including taxes paid by state enterprises and co-opera- tives) 13,980,000	47.02	Economic con- struction 16,055,206	52.22
Receipts from state enter- prises 14,328,144	48.19	Social services, cultural and educational development 3,915,993	12.74
Bonds and loans 742,241	2.50	National defence 6,141,391	19.98
Other revenue 681,347	2.29	Administra- tion 2,410,935	7.84
Total revenue 29,731,732	100.00	Payments on bonds and loans 759,227	2.47
Balance from 1955 1,011,038		Foreign aid and other expenses 669,315	2.18
		General reserves 790,703	2.57
GRAND TOTAL 30,742,770		GRAND TOTAL 30,742,770	100.00

As shown above, revenue was to be derived chiefly from taxes and receipts from state enterprises.

Taxes paid to the state treasury were to come chiefly from state enterprises, and also from private industrial and commercial concerns as well as agriculture. If the amount of taxes paid by state enterprises and joint state-private

enterprises, which are socialist in nature, was added to the 48.19 per cent given in the table, then these enterprises were to contribute 79.6 per cent, or four-fifths, of the total state revenue.

The socialist sector has become the leading force in the national economy. The proportion of the total value of industrial output accounted for by state enterprises and joint state-private enterprises was to rise from 79 per cent in 1955 to nearly 95 per cent by the end of 1956, while the proportion accounted for by private industrial enterprises was to fall from 16 per cent to 0.4 per cent during the same period. Co-operatives were to account for the remainder.

The tax burden of peasants working on their own and of agricultural producers' co-operatives was to be lessened. In 1952, 13.2 per cent of the total volume of farm output went to the state in the form of agricultural and local supplementary taxes. The figure was to be less than 12 per cent in 1956.

On the expenditure side, of the sum allocated for economic construction, industry was to take 53.22 per cent. This was 46.02 per cent more than was actually spent in 1955. The rest was to be shared among agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, meteorological work, communications and transport, home and foreign trade, municipal construction, etc.

Expansion of heavy industry remained the unalterable principle of socialist construction, the outlay for which was to take up 88.59 per cent of all expenditure for industry. The budget also provided increases for the development of communications and transport, and other branches of the national economy.

Investments in light industry and agriculture were to be greatly increased, the former by 86.14 per cent over 1955.

There was a growing demand for consumer goods, and the government did its utmost to satisfy the demand.

Allocations for agriculture, forestry, water conservancy and meteorological services were to be 48.30 per cent more than the preceding year. This was because the countryside, after further progress made in agricultural co-operation, needed more funds for expanding production. The peasants were to receive 2,200 million yuan in loans, more than twice as much as in 1955.

The increase in the total value of industrial and agricultural production for 1956 was estimated at 14.1 per cent compared with 1955. Investment in capital construction was set at 62 per cent greater.

The budget envisaged a further improvement in the living conditions of the people and a wider scope for employment. Employees throughout the country were to get an average wage increase of 14.5 per cent, or, in terms of cash, an extra 1,250 million yuan. In 1956, a total floor space of 13,100,000 square metres was to be built for the workers by enterprises under various government ministries alone. A total of 840,000 new workers were to be added to the payrolls of various state factories and mines during the same year.

The living conditions of the peasants were to improve further in 1956. Planned price increases of some industrial crops and the products of rural side-occupations were to bring further benefits for them.

In 1956 most private industrialists and business men were to be working in joint state-private enterprises or in co-operatives as wage earners. Private shares in these jointly operated enterprises were to bear a fixed interest of five per cent per annum — or more in some cases. Measures were to be taken to improve the business of small

shopkeepers and pedlars whether working as co-operative members or on their own.

Expenditure on education, culture and social services was to be 26.39 per cent more than in 1955. Many more people would attend schools and literacy classes. There would be new developments in the medical and public health services, scientific research, and artistic and literary activities.

Noteworthy was the cut in national defence expenditure. The defence appropriation in 1956 was to be 5.52 per cent less than the actual amount spent in the previous year.

The sum earmarked for administrative expenses was 7.84 per cent of the total budget expenditure. The figure was 19.3 per cent in 1950.

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N.B. Budgetary estimates only.

# GROWTH OF STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (1950-1956)

(In the following tables, figures for 1950-1955 represent actual revenue and expenditure, and those for 1956 are budgetary estimates.)  
(in percentage)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
<b>TOTAL REVENUE*</b>	100	193.9	269.4	333.3	402.5	417.3	456.1
of which:							
<b>Taxes**</b>	100	165.6	199.4	214.3	269.9	260.2	285.4
Receipts from state enterprises	100	351.2	658.7	882.0	1,145.7	1,287.5	1,647.9
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	100	174.8	246.6	315.6	361.8	392.6	439.9
of which:							
Economic construction	100	202.3	439.4	498.1	712.0	792.9	925.1
Social services, cultural and educational development	100	177.9	301.9	445.0	458.2	422.3	518.5
National defence	100	179.0	154.6	200.9	205.6	229.9	217.2
Administration	100	132.9	131.5	161.3	164.6	164.0	183.6

\* Total revenue does not include the balance carried over from the preceding year.

\*\* Taxes include those paid by state enterprises and co-operatives.



# PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF STATE REVENUE (1950-1956)

(in percentage)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
of which:							
State economy	34.1	49.4	58.0	62.9	65.2	71.1	74.3
Co-operatives	—	—	1.1	2.5	3.7	4.4	5.3
Joint state-private enterprises	—	—	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.2	5.3
Taxes paid and bonds subscribed by peasants	29.6	18.2	16.0	13.4	14.2	13.2	11.2
Taxes paid and bonds subscribed by private industrial and commercial concerns	32.9	28.7	21.2	16.9	13.3	7.7	2.6

# ITEMIZED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (1950-1956)

(in percentage)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
TOTAL REVENUE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which:							
Taxes*	75.1	62.6	55.6	55.0	50.4	46.9	47.0
Receipts from state enterprises	13.4	23.5	32.6	35.2	38.0	41.1	48.2
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which:							
Economic construction	25.5	29.5	45.4	40.2	50.2	46.9	52.2
Social services, cultural and educational development	11.1	11.3	13.6	15.7	14.1	10.9	12.7
National defence	41.5	42.5	26.0	26.4	23.6	22.1	20.0
Administration	19.3	14.7	10.3	9.9	8.7	7.3	7.8

\* Taxes include those paid by state enterprises and co-operatives.

## V. BANKING

The People's Bank of China is the state bank. It has branches throughout the country. Its principal functions are: to issue currency according to the needs of production and commodity turnover in the country; to issue loans to industrial, agricultural and commercial enterprises to help them fulfil their tasks in accordance with the state plans; to receive deposits from government organizations, state enterprises and co-operatives, and from individuals in savings accounts; to handle receipts and payments in foreign currency and international settlements; to give guidance to the Agricultural Bank of China, the Bank of China and the Joint State-Private Bank.

The People's Construction Bank of China is a specialized bank under the direction of the Ministry of Finance. Its functions are: to make payments for capital construction according to plan and budget approved by the state; to issue short-term loans to state contractors; to examine and supervise the use of funds and to make settlements on payments for capital construction.

The Agricultural Bank of China is a specialized bank under the guidance of the People's Bank of China. Its functions are: to issue long- and short-term loans to state farms, agricultural producers' co-operatives and individual peasants; to give guidance to the rural credit co-operatives and assist them in their development; and to receive savings deposits in rural areas.

The Bank of Communications is a specialized bank, entrusted by the Ministry of Finance to handle the state's investments in the joint state-private enterprises and to exercise financial supervision over them.

The Bank of China is a joint state-private bank, specially assigned by the People's Bank of China to handle foreign

exchange and international settlements. It has branches both at home and abroad.

The Joint State-Private Bank is an amalgamation of private banking houses into a jointly operated bank. It was set up on the request of more than sixty private banks to help them in the course of socialist transformation. In its head office and its branches in major cities, the former proprietors, their agents and staff continue to work, the state providing some personnel to work with them. On the board of directors, the state shares have a one-third representation. It handles savings deposit accounts on behalf of the People's Bank of China.

The credit co-operatives are the peasants' credit organizations. The People's Bank of China gives them technical and, if necessary, financial assistance.

## **VI. FOREIGN TRADE**

Since the establishment of People's China, trade with foreign countries has been on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

In 1950—for the first time in 73 years—China had a favourable balance of trade. Despite the United States-imposed embargo, China's foreign trade has expanded each year.

### **SOVIET UNION AND PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES**

Total value of trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies grew rapidly. In 1950 it was 33.5 per cent of the total value of China's foreign trade. It rose to 65.4 per cent in 1951, and 81.3 per cent in 1952. With a slight decline in 1953, which registered 77.1 per cent, it rose again to 81.9 per cent in 1954, and 82.1 per cent in 1955.

Between China and the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, firm economic co-operation has been established. Most of China's imports have been and are materials needed to raise her industrial and agricultural output or for other fields of construction.

Obstacles, such as the United States-imposed embargo, have been placed in the way of China's trade with other countries, and many commodities which China used to export to the West, today go mainly to the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Over the years, a huge, powerful and prosperous market has been brought into existence in which these countries ensure to each other the things they most urgently need.

#### ASIAN AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES

##### *India:*

In 1954, China and India signed their first trade agreement. In 1955-56, China's imports from India amounted to more than 65,000,000 rupees. Principal imports are cotton, tobacco, gunny bags and pepper. China now buys as much tobacco from India as Britain, hitherto the biggest buyer of Indian tobacco. In addition to silk, newsprint and some chemical raw materials, China is exporting increasing quantities of industrial products to India.

##### *Burma:*

In April 1954, a three-year trade agreement was signed between China and Burma, and in November of the same year a protocol was concluded on the exchange of Burmese rice for Chinese goods. In December 1955, the two countries signed a 1955-56 protocol for exchange of goods under which China was to buy 150,000 long tons of rice from Burma and Burma to buy from China various products equal in value. In July 1956, a contract for the supply of

Chinese textile machinery for a Burmese textile mill was signed in Rangoon. It provided that China supply Burma with a complete set of equipment comprising 21,632 spindles, 196 automatic looms and auxiliary equipment. Chinese experts were invited by the Burmese Government to help construct the textile mill and install the machines.

#### *Indonesia:*

In 1953, China signed the first trade agreement with Indonesia and in the following year concluded a trade protocol and a payments agreement. In November 1956, China and Indonesia signed a trade agreement, good for one year, and with provisions for trade to the value of 12 million pounds sterling each way: Indonesia to import from China machinery and tools, chemical raw materials, minerals, electrical supplies, building materials, cotton piece-goods, rice and general merchandise; China to import from Indonesia rubber, copra, coconut oil, sugar and timber.

#### *Ceylon:*

Shortly after the signing of a general trade agreement, a five-year agreement on the exchange of Ceylonese rubber for Chinese rice was signed in 1952. Despite outside interference, the trade between China and Ceylon has continued in a normal way over the past few years. Each twelve months, China buys 50,000 tons of rubber from Ceylon and, in return, Ceylon buys 270,000 tons of rice from China. At the end of 1956, the two countries decided to extend the general trade agreement for another year and two contracts were also signed providing for the rubber-rice deal to the same amount in 1957.

#### *Pakistan:*

In a period of seven years ending June 1956, China bought from Pakistan about 200,000 metric tons of cotton. China's

export and import companies now have regular business contacts with some 400 Pakistani manufacturers.

In April 1956, China and Pakistan signed a contract by which Pakistan bought 125,000 tons of coal. In May, a second contract provided for another 300,000 tons. In July of the same year, China and Pakistan signed a contract according to which Pakistan purchases 60,000 metric tons of rice from China.

#### *Japan:*

A trade agreement involving exchange of commodities between China and Japan to the value of 30 million pounds sterling each way was signed in June 1952. In October 1953, an agreement, similar in content, was signed. Owing to third-party obstructions, only a small part of these two agreements was carried out. In May 1955, a third trade agreement was signed in Tokyo between the Chinese trade delegation on the one hand and the Japan International Trade Promotion Association and the Japanese Diet Members' Union to Promote Japan-China Trade on the other. The two sides agreed, among other things, to urge their respective governments to hold negotiations for concluding trade agreements between the two countries. Thanks to the efforts of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, trade has expanded greatly since 1955. The total value of two-way trade in 1955 was double that of 1954. China's exports to Japan included coal, salt, magnesium, rice, soya-beans, bristles, tung-oil, wool, raw lacquer and other industrial raw materials. Japan exported chemical fertilizer, rayon, chemical raw materials, medicine, scientific instruments, textiles, bicycles, wrist watches, etc. In October 1956, the third trade agreement of May 1955 was extended to May 1957. In 1956, China bought large numbers of articles from Japan, including motor tricycle cars, sprayers, miscellaneous machines, textile machinery, fertilizer, articles of daily

necessity, etc., and exported to Japan various commodities of which the island country was in need.

Trade contacts have been maintained uninterruptedly between Chinese and Japanese trading companies. In 1956 alone China received 580 visiting Japanese industrialists and business men, and views and technical information were exchanged. A Chinese trade fair was held in Tokyo and Osaka in 1955 and a Japanese commodities exhibition was held in Peking and Shanghai in 1956, both attracting large attendances.

Though Sino-Japanese trade has grown somewhat in recent years, the embargo imposed by the United States has prevented the Japanese Government from giving due support to the development of trade with China, which still remains at a comparatively low level.

#### *Cambodia:*

In April 1956, a trade agreement was signed between China and Cambodia together with a payments agreement for 5 million pounds sterling to cover exports by both sides. China supplies Cambodia with cotton-spinning machinery, lathes, electric generators and motors and other machinery, steel and building materials, industrial raw materials and various foodstuffs and other daily needs. Cambodia in return supplies rubber, red maize, soya-beans, timber, hides and tobacco.

#### *Syria:*

In November 1955, a Sino-Syrian trade agreement and an agreement on payments were signed in Damascus, providing for most-favoured-nation treatment and exchange of trade representatives. Syria will export cotton, grain, wool and sheep skins, and China will export steel and iron products, machinery, telecommunication equipment, building materials, light industrial products, chemical raw materials, etc.



### *The Lebanon:*

In December 1955, a Sino-Lebanese trade agreement was signed in Beirut, providing for most-favoured-nation treatment and exchange of trade representatives. China will send the Lebanon machinery, iron and steel products, telecommunication supplies, building materials, chemicals, medicine, textiles, farm products, etc., while the Lebanon will send China sugar, tobacco, vegetable oil, gunny bags, etc.

### *Saudi Arabia:*

In 1956, a Chinese trade mission visited Saudi Arabia. An exhibition of samples of Chinese goods was held.

### *Other Asian Countries:*

In October 1956, trade missions from Singapore and Malaya visited China and exchanged views with Chinese import-export firms on the resumption of trade. Business transactions to the tune of five million pounds sterling were agreed on.

Trade relations, direct and indirect, have been entered into between China and the business men of Thailand and the Philippines.

### *Egypt:*

In May-June 1955, an Egyptian government delegation visited China and discussed trade and cultural co-operation. In August, the two countries signed a three-year trade agreement which provided that each side should give the other most-favoured-nation treatment and that trade representative offices should be established in each other's country. Under the agreement, the protocol for the first year fixed the total amount of business to be transacted at 10 million pounds sterling each way. China was to supply Egypt with steel products, oil and fat, and Egypt was to supply China with cotton. Earlier, the China National Import and Export Corporation had signed a contract in

Cairo for the purchase of a large shipment of cotton from Egypt.

In early 1956, a Chinese trade delegation headed by China's Minister of Foreign Trade visited Egypt. Trade contracts within the framework of the agreement were concluded with Egypt: China to buy Egyptian cotton and cotton yarn and Egypt to buy Chinese steel products, machinery, vegetable oil, etc. While the Chinese delegation was visiting Egypt, an exhibition of Chinese commodities was held in Cairo. In September, another trade delegation, headed by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Egypt, and in October, signed a trade protocol with the Egyptian Government for the second year of the trade agreement between China and Egypt, together with a payments agreement. Each party will export to the other commodities equivalent to 12 million pounds sterling. At the same time the Chinese trade delegation concluded transactions in Cairo with the Egyptian Government and Egyptian business men in cottonseed oil, beef, mutton, tin, caustic soda, etc., amounting to four million pounds sterling.

#### *The Sudan:*

In 1956, a Chinese trade delegation visited the Sudan and carried on talks. Letters were exchanged expressing mutual desire to develop trade.

#### *Ethiopia:*

During their visit in May 1956, Chinese trade representatives had trade talks with the Ethiopian Government. Transactions were made.

### EUROPEAN AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

The total volume of China's foreign trade with Western countries in 1950 surpassed that of 1936, the year before the Anti-Japanese War. Especially marked was the de-

velopment of Sino-British trade. But U.S. "blockade" and "embargo" against China led to a decline in 1951. In 1952, trade between China and the Western countries gradually picked up again. In April 1952, while the International Economic Conference was in session in Moscow, the Chinese delegation there concluded trade agreements and contracts to the total value of more than U.S. \$200 million with industrial and business representatives of eleven countries including Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland. Since the Moscow Conference, China has established trade relations with industrial and business circles in Sweden, Switzerland, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Chile and other countries.

In June 1953, the China National Import and Export Corporation signed a trade agreement with a French trade delegation.

In July, a business arrangement was made between the same Chinese corporation and a group of British business men visiting China.

In 1954, trade contracts were concluded with visiting groups of business men from Britain, the Netherlands, Argentina and elsewhere. While the Geneva Conference (1954) was going on, representatives of industrial and commercial circles in Britain, Italy, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands and other countries arrived in Geneva for discussions with the Chinese delegation concerning the development of trade between China and their respective countries. At the same time, a Chinese trade mission visited Britain from June 28 to July 14. A Chinese trade mission also made a four-day visit to Belgium in July. During its stay, the mission and the Federation of Belgian Industries issued a joint statement stressing the need for the promotion of trade between the two countries and the value of the visit of the Chinese trade mission to Belgium.

In 1955, a technical mission of the China National Import and Export Corporation visited France, while eight Chinese delegations took Chinese goods to exhibit at international fairs in Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, France, Syria, India, Indonesia and Pakistan. Chinese goods were also shown at an international fair in Iceland. Many industrial and commercial delegations and individuals from the Western countries visited China. At the end of 1955, a Danish delegation, headed by Axel Gruhn, conducted extensive negotiations with China's import and export companies and trade agreements were signed.

In 1956, more contracts and agreements were signed. On February 10, a contract was signed between a Belgian fertilizer company, the Cobelaz Co., and the China National Import and Export Corporation for the supply of 425,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer to China in 1956-57. On the same day, another contract was signed with the British firm of Jardine and Matheson for the supply of 60,000 tons of chemical fertilizer. On February 16, a French economic mission signed protocols with the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade relating to payments, and issued a joint statement on commercial possibilities.

In May 1956, the Chinese pavilion at the Paris International Fair was opened and 1,400 items including minerals, machinery, silk, tea and handicrafts were exhibited. Contracts with French and other European concerns to the value of more than three million pounds sterling were concluded: China to import machine tools, scientific instruments, transport equipment, woollen yarn and wrist watches, and to export tea, silk, tung-oil, bristles and casings. Again, at the Poznan International Fair of 1956, Chinese trading representatives met industrialists and merchants from 21 countries and numerous contracts resulted. In July, an Austrian delegation of industrialists and business men

signed 47 trade contracts with various Chinese import and export corporations totalling 5,552,000 pounds sterling. On September 13, a protocol on mutual visits by technicians of China and Austria was concluded in Vienna between the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade and the Austrian Bureau for East-West Trade.

Between China and West Germany, total volume of trade in 1955 was three and a half times that of 1952; imports increased nine times and exports 2.6 times. China's principal imports from West Germany were fertilizer, dyestuff, insecticides, machinery, lorries and automobiles, scientific instruments and chemical raw materials while principal exports were egg products, casings, feathers, soya-beans, tung-oil, furs and skins and antimony.

Trade between China and Finland has special features. In the second half of 1952, a tripartite trade agreement was signed between China, the Soviet Union and Finland. In June 1953, China and Finland signed a bilateral trade agreement, raising the volume of trade between the two countries by 23.5 per cent over that of 1952. The range of commodities covered was wider. Trade relations between the two countries became closer. In 1953, the volume of trade between China and Finland was more than ten times as great as it had been in 1946, the peak year in Chinese-Finnish trade before the founding of the Chinese People's Republic. The trade agreement, signed on June 21, 1954, provided for a still further increase. On March 31, 1956, notes were exchanged between the two countries, assuring each other that as from April 1, 1956, most-favoured-nation treatment would be accorded reciprocally in regard to customs duties on imports and exports and other taxes, and to their shipping, crews and cargoes travelling between the two countries. In July, a trade agreement was signed for 1956.

Besides the countries already mentioned, a number of Latin American countries, notably Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil, have made trade contacts with China. The visit to China of the Australian Trade Commissioner at Hongkong has paved the way for trips of Chinese business representatives to Australia and vice versa.

## **Section Eight**

# **SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND THE PRESS**

## **I. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND THE CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**

Science in China has a long history and many achievements to its credit. Modern science, however, was slow in its development owing to the fact that scientists in old China received little or no encouragement and a minimum of support in their work.

Only with the birth of the People's Republic was science given its rightful status.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences, established in November 1949, has become the centre of scientific activities in China. Essential research institutes have been set up, one after another, and the number of people engaged in research work has steadily increased. At the time of its inception, the Academy had only 17 research bodies, but by the end of 1956, the number had reached 57. The total of research workers is now 20 times that of 1949. Increasing numbers of scientific research units attached to government organizations have been established, and scientific research in all institutions of higher learning has been strengthened.

A major event was the founding in June 1955 of four departments under the Academy: the Department of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry; the Department of Biology, Geology and Geography; the Department of Technical Sciences; and the Department of Philosophy and Social

Sciences. The formation of these four departments has done much to provide guidance and facilities for the country's scientific research.

Since liberation Chinese scientists have made a number of contributions of importance, those in the theoretical study of mathematics, mechanics, physics of solids, chemistry and systematic botany being most notable.

Scientific work in China is facilitating the speedy construction of the country. An increasing number of valuable discoveries of mineral deposits and other resources have been made by geological surveying teams. Scientists are now working in the remote areas of Sinkiang and the coldest zone of the Heilungkiang River Valley, with the aim of bringing them into developed areas of industry and agriculture within a dozen years or so. They are also playing a part in the permanent harnessing of the Yellow River. They have contributed their share to the building of new iron and steel bases in China. Their research work in synthetic oil, in analysis and use of natural oil and the manufacture of new machines have also yielded good results.

China's scientists have played their part, too, in increasing agricultural production and protecting the health of the people. Their researches have resulted in increases in crop yields per *mou* through soil amelioration, seed selection, improved cultivation, and the control of crop diseases and pests. They have also scored important successes in the study of antibiotics. Certain serious epidemics have been put under control. Rinderpest has been virtually eliminated and the spread of other serious animal diseases checked. Energetic efforts have been made to explore the heritage of traditional Chinese medicine. The Chinese Academy of Medical Science was set up by the Ministry of Public Health in 1956, and recently the



Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science came into existence.

Research in radio electronics, computing technology, semi-conductor and automation is being developed. So is the peaceful use of atomic energy with Soviet assistance.

In the field of social sciences, studies have been made in various theoretical problems pertaining to national construction in the transition to socialism. Achievements have been registered in researches into Chinese history and archaeology. Philologists are now studying the reform of the Chinese written language and the standardization of the spoken language. They are also helping many national minorities to create or improve written languages of their own.

To encourage Chinese scientists to play a more active role in national construction and in scientific research, the Academy of Sciences has instituted an award system. In January 1957, thirty-four outstanding works on natural sciences were awarded. Distinguished monographs on social sciences will also be given awards.

A 12-year plan (1956-1967) for developing the sciences has recently been worked out, the main items set out for research being peaceful use of atomic energy, new technology in radio electronics (ultra-high frequency technology, semi-conductor, computing technology, electronic instruments, etc.), jet-propulsion, automation and precision instruments, prospecting of oil and other resources, prospecting and confirmation of bases of mineral resources, new metallurgical processes, the comprehensive use of fuel and the development of organic synthesis, new types of power and heavy machinery, problems pertaining to the control of the Yangtse and Yellow Rivers, mechanization and electrification and the use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides in agriculture, prevention and elimination of diseases seriously endangering the people's health, etc.

The 12-year plan also defines research work in philosophy, economics, law, international affairs, history, archaeology, ethnology, pedagogy, philology, literature and arts, history of Chinese natural and technical sciences, etc.

The policy of "letting diverse schools of thought contend" put forward by the Communist Party of China has done much to promote research in various fields; it has already resulted in a widening of academic debates.

Chinese scientists, who are striving to approach world level in many important branches of science and technology within the period of three five-year plans, attach great importance to cultural and scientific intercourse with other nations. They have established contacts and co-operation with scientific bodies and scientists of many lands through exchange of visits, scientific data and information, participation in academic conferences, mutual help in scientific research, etc. For instance, the Academy of Sciences received 60 delegations from 19 countries in 1956. In the same year, it sent delegations to participate in 16 international academic conferences, and also in 37 academic conferences of ten countries. Every year, the Academy sends a number of delegations abroad for special visits. Furthermore, it exchanges books and periodicals with some seven hundred scientific bodies in more than fifty countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia and America.

#### CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

*President:* Kuo Mo-jo

*Vice-Presidents:* Chen Po-ta, Li Sze-kuang (J. S. Lee), Chang Chin-fu, Tao Meng-ho, Coching Chu.  
Woo Yui-hsun

# DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

*Director:* Woo Yui-hsun

*Deputy Directors:* Chuang Chang-kung, Hua Loo-keng, Yun Tse-chiang

This department has under it the following 10 research bodies:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Director</i>	<i>Head- quarters</i>
Institute of Mathematics	Hua Loo-keng	Peking
Institute of Mechanics	Tsien Hsue-shen	Peking
Institute of Computing Technology (in preparation)	Hua Loo-keng (head of Preparatory Committee)	Peking
Institute of Physics	Tsien San-tsiang	Peking
Institute of Applied Physics	Shih Ju-wei	Peking
Institute of Chemistry (in preparation)	Tseng Chao-lun (head of Preparatory Committee)	Peking
Institute of Applied Chemistry	Woo Sho-chow	Changchun
Institute of Organic Chemistry	Chuang Chang-kung	Shanghai
Institute of Materia Medica	Chou Tsan Quo	Shanghai
Tsechinshan (Purple Mountain) Observatory	Chang Yu-che	Nanking

# DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY, GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY

*Director:* Coching Chu

*Deputy Directors:* Huang Chi-ching, Tung Ti-chow,  
Hsu Chieh, Chen Feng-tung, Yin Tsan-hsun

This department has under it the following 24 research  
bodies:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Director</i>	<i>Head- quarters</i>
Institute of Experimental Biology	Pai Sitsan	Shanghai
Institute of Physiology and Biochemistry	Feng Teh-pei	Shanghai
Institute of Hydrobiology	Wang Chia-chi	Wuhan
Marine Biological Laboratory	Tung Ti-chow	Tsingtao
Zoological Laboratory	Shisan C. Chen	Peking
Institute of Entomology	Sicien H. Chen	Peking
Institute of Psychology	Pan Shu	Peking
Institute of Botany	Chien Chung-shu	Peking
Institute of Applied Mycology	Tai Fang-lan	Peking
South China Institute of Botany	Chen Huan-yung	Canton
North-western Institute of Agrobiology	Yu Hung-cheng	Wukung County (Shensi)
Institute of Forestry and Pedology	Chu Chi-fan	Shenyang
Institute of Plant Physiology	Loo Tsung-lo	Shanghai
Peking Laboratory of Plant Physiology	Tang Pei-sung	Peking

<i>Name</i>	<i>Director</i>	<i>Head- quarters</i>
Type Culture Collection	Tang Fei-fan	Peking
Wuhan Laboratory of Bacteriology (in preparation)	H. Zanyin Gaw (head of Prepara- tory Committee)	Wuhan
Institute of Pedology	Ma Jung-chih	Nanking
Chungking Laboratory of Pedology	Hou Kuang-chiung	Chung- king
Institute of Geology	Hou Te-feng	Peking
Changchun Laboratory of Geology	Yu Teh-yuan	Changchun
Institute of Palaeontology	H. C. Sze	Nanking
Laboratory of Verte- brate Palaeontology	C. C. Young	Peking
Institute of Geophysics and Meteorology	Jaw Jeou Jang	Peking
Institute of Geography	Huang Ping-wei (acting)	Nanking

#### DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES

*Director:* Ny Tse-ze

*Deputy Directors:* Mao Yi-sheng, Chao Fei-ke

This department has under it the following 12 research bodies:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Director</i>	<i>Head- quarters</i>
Institute of Metallurgy and Ceramics	Chow Jen	Shanghai
Institute of Chemical Engineering and Metallurgy (in prepara- tion)	Yeh Chu-pei (head of Prepara- tory Committee)	Peking

<i>Name</i>	<i>Director</i>	<i>Head- quarters</i>
Institute of Metal Research	H. Lee	Shenyang
Laboratory of Instrument Technology	Wang Ta-heng	Changchun
Institute of Civil and Architectural Engineering	Liu Hui-hsien	Harbin
Laboratory of Hydraulic Engineering	Chang Kuang-tou	Peking
Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	(Vacant)	Changchun
Laboratory of Dynamics	Wu Chung-hua	Peking
Institute of Automation and Remote Control (in preparation)	Chien Wei-zang (head of Preparatory Committee)	Peking
Institute of Electronics (in preparation)	Li Chiang (head of Preparatory Committee)	Peking
Institute of Petroleum	Chang Ta Yu	Dairen
Laboratory of Coal Research	Chang Ta Yu	Dairen

#### DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

*Director:* Kuo Mo-jo

*Deputy Director:* Pan Tse-nien

This department has under it the following 10 research bodies:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Director</i>	<i>Head- quarters</i>
Institute of Philosophy	Pan Tse-nien	Peking
Institute of Economics	Ti Chao-pai (acting)	Peking
Institute of Linguistics and Philology	Lo Chang-pei	Peking
Institute of Languages of National Minorities	Burhan	Peking
Institute of Archaeology	Cheng Chen-to	Peking
Institute of Literature	Cheng Chen-to	Peking
First Institute of History	Kuo Mo-jo	Peking
Second Institute of History	Chen Yuan	Peking
Third Institute of History	Fan Wen-lan	Peking
Institute of International Relations	Meng Yung-chien	Peking
• • •		
Institute of Scientific Information: Yuan Han-ching, Acting Director, Peking		
• • •		
Library of the Chinese Academy of Sciences: Tao Meng-ho, Librarian, Peking		
Science Publishing House: Chou Tai-hsuan, Director, Peking		

## II. EDUCATION

*Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to education. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state establishes and gradually extends the various types of schools and other cultural and educational institutions.*

*The state pays special attention to the physical and mental development of young people.*

— Article 94, Constitution of the  
People's Republic of China

Education in New China has undergone a drastic change. It has been the fixed policy of the People's Government to make education accessible to the people, and especially the workers and peasants, to whom, under the old regime, education in the overwhelming majority of cases had been denied. The old system even in its later stages had provided schools for less than 40 per cent of school-age children and had left 85 per cent of the people illiterate.

Schooling in one form or another has become increasingly available to those who desire it, and compulsory elementary education will be gradually enforced. No racial discrimination, social barrier or financial consideration bars any Chinese citizen from access to education.

Tuition is free for all those studying in secondary vocational schools and normal schools as well as in colleges and universities. Primary and secondary school students pay only a nominal sum, easily within the income capacity of workers and peasants. Secondary, college and university students are entitled to state grants-in-aid upon application, if they are in need of financial help for food, clothing and textbooks. In addition, spare-time primary and middle schools, evening universities and correspondence schools attached to higher educational institutions have been set up exclusively for adult workers and peasants to enable them to acquire higher learning, a privilege not available to them in pre-liberation days.

The young generation receive the best in education the state is able at this stage of progress to give them. The aim is to impart to them basic knowledge; to equip them with a healthy world outlook; to provide opportunities for recreation and physical training; and to teach them to love beauty. In other words, it gives them an all-round development—political, mental, physical, aesthetic and technical, while encouraging them to develop their talents to the fullest possible extent.



When students graduate from higher educational institutes, from middle vocational and normal schools, they are given work appropriate to their knowledge, ability and inclination. For them, graduation no longer means unemployment as in the past. In fact, there is an acute shortage of trained personnel, so immense is the need of them for the growing economic and cultural construction of the country.

Post-liberation years have witnessed a tremendous growth, as can be seen in the following table:

**NUMBERS OF STUDENTS**  
(in thousand persons)

	1949/50	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,776</b>	<b>54,439</b>	<b>55,509</b>	<b>55,721</b>	<b>57,892</b>
Higher educational institutions	117	194	216	258	292
Post-graduate students	0.6	2.8	4.2	4.8	4.8
Regular and special courses	116	191	212	253	288
Secondary schools	1,268	3,145	3,629	4,246	4,473
Secondary vocational schools	229	636	668	608	537
Middle schools	1,039	2,490	2,933	3,587	3,900
Senior	207	260	360	478	580
Junior	832	2,230	2,573	3,109	3,320
Short-term middle schools for workers and peasants	—	19	28	51	36
Primary schools	24,391	51,100	51,664	51,218	53,126
Kindergartens	—	424	430	484	562

Higher education is dealt with in greater detail inasmuch as the growth of education in New China can best be appreciated in the tremendous strides made in the universities and colleges. Since liberation, many well-equipped institutes of higher learning have been built, and existing ones remodelled and expanded. Total floor space built reached 7,900,000 square metres, or one and a half times the whole of the space constructed in more than fifty years prior to liberation.

Students of the higher institutes have multiplied. Enrolment of college and university students and post-graduates during the academic year ended summer 1956 was 292,000. But by October 1956, the figure had risen to more than 400,000, or three and a half times that of 1949.

More than 300,000 students graduated between 1949 and 1956, which is 63 per cent more than the aggregate of graduates in the twenty years to 1947. They are now at construction sites, in factories and mines, prospecting, surveying, on farms, in classrooms and laboratories—all using their specialized knowledge in the work of building the new society.

#### GROWTH OF CHINA'S HIGHER EDUCATION

	1947 ( <i>peak year under Kuomintang regime</i> )	1949 ( <i>year of liberation</i> )	1956 ( <i>October</i> )
Number of institutes	207	205	227
Number of students	155,000*	117,100*	403,000*
Number of graduates	25,100	21,500*	65,600*

\*Figures include post-graduates.

Changes, too, are evident in the composition of the students. For the first time in China, the universities and colleges are open to the sons and daughters of working people. The proportion of students of worker and peasant origin to the total enrolment rose from 19 per cent in 1951 to 34 per cent in 1956. More than 80 per cent of the students received grants-in-aid from the state during 1956.

Whereas there were only some 27,000 women students in 1947, today they number 100,000, a 360 per cent increase. Youth of national minorities are today welcomed in universities and colleges. Ten institutes have been established for them, including the Central Institute for Nationalities in Peking.

As agrarian China is being transformed into an industrial country, increasing numbers of students enter for technology and engineering. The total is set at 170,000 for 1957, an increase of more than 500 per cent on the 1947 figure.

Lesser increases have been registered in other branches of learning. Vigorous efforts are being made in studies of opera, classical dancing, folk music and traditional painting to inherit and develop the richness of the national culture.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

(October 1956)

<i>Types of Institutes</i>	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Types of Institutes</i>	<i>Nos.</i>
Universities	15	Universities and colleges:	
Universities and colleges:		for languages	8
for technology and engineering	48	for normal education	53

(continued from p. 152)

for agriculture and forestry	31	for fine arts	16
for medicine	37	for physical culture	6
for economics and finance	5	Others	3
for political science and law	5	<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>

Ten of the above are set up either in areas inhabited by national minorities or are specially for them.

#### NUMBERS OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

(in thousand persons)

	1949/50	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
<b>Total</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>191.1</b>	<b>212.2</b>	<b>253.0</b>	<b>287.7</b>
Engineering	30.3	66.6	80.0	95.0	109.6
Agriculture	9.8	13.3	12.8	12.8	17.3
Forestry	0.6	2.2	2.6	3.1	4.0
Economics and finance	19.4	22.0	13.5	11.2	11.4
Political science and law	7.3	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.8
Medicine	15.2	24.7	29.0	33.9	36.5
Physical culture	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.9	2.3
Natural sciences	7.0	9.6	12.4	17.1	20.0
Arts	11.8	13.5	14.2	18.3	18.9
Normal education	12.0	31.5	40.0	53.1	60.7
Fine arts	2.8	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.2

Among other features of the recent developments in China's higher education may be mentioned the reorganization of universities and colleges under a unified plan which aims at best serving the socialist construction of the country. Where considered advantageous, two or more institutes have been amalgamated and their faculty members and material resources pooled. In other instances one institute has been divided into two or more independent colleges.

Curricula, textbooks and teaching methods have all been greatly improved. Students are encouraged in every way to cultivate independent thinking.

Attention has been directed and measures taken to ensure that theory is allied to practice, and what the students learn in universities will be of direct use to them in their future work. In this way, engineering colleges, for instance, are fitted with workshops generously provided with the most complicated machine tools and equipment of all kinds. Students are also required to do a spell of work during their university years in factories and mines of their own specialization where they verify and consolidate their textbook knowledge.

A more rational geographical distribution of universities and colleges is under way. Prior to liberation, more than one-half was concentrated in cities in the eastern area. Today higher education is being taken to where it is needed, first and foremost to production centres in the hinterland. For example, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, where there had been only one institute in the early years after liberation, could boast of five universities and colleges in 1956.

Peking remains the nation's educational centre, with an increase from 15 to 31 institutes since liberation.

### III. BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

**Books** Book publication has expanded greatly since liberation.

The pre-liberation peak year was 1936 when 178,000,000 copies were printed. In 1955, the number was 1,080,000,000. An edition of 2,000 was considered fairly large before liberation. Today a book often sells hundreds of thousands of copies, and those which win popular favour run even into millions. By late 1956, *Son of the Working Class*, an autobiography of Wu Yun-to, for example, went through many editions with a total printing of more than 3,800,000 copies. A translation of Ostrovsky's *How the Steel Was Tempered* ran to 960,000 copies.

Even highly specialized works have circulations which would have been undreamed-of in the old society.

Marxist-Leninist works occupy a conspicuous place in China's publishing activities. By the end of 1955, 226 works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin had been issued to a total of 24,045,000 copies.

More than 9,000,000 copies of the first, second and third volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* had been distributed by the end of 1955.

To meet the demands of the workers, peasants and army-men, popular reading matter, ranging from political theory to methods of production, has been published in large numbers. A considerable portion of these works are put forth in the form of picture-stories, scripts for ballads and operas, and New Year pictures.

There is a strong demand for works of foreign countries. From October 1949 to the end of 1955, for example, translations of 12,157 foreign works, with a total of 188,092,000 copies, were published. These books presented Chinese

readers with the latest achievements of the world in science, technology, literature, art, etc.

The novels of Tolstoy, Gorky, Dickens, Balzac and Mark Twain, the plays of Shakespeare, Moliere, Ibsen and Shaw, and the poems of Dante, Byron, Goethe and Tagore have been translated and printed in large numbers.

Past oppression and exploitation kept China's many national minorities in a condition of cultural as well as social backwardness. Many of them had no written language; some had languages but very few publications. The Tibetan language, for instance, was already in existence in the seventh century, but until 1951, when Tibet was peacefully liberated, it remained in the stage of wood-block printing. Since liberation, however, the Nationalities Press in Peking has published books in Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Korean and Kazakh. Publishing houses in Chinghai, Szechuan and Yunnan Provinces, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, the Yenpien Korean Autonomous *Chou* and others have put out a large number of publications in the languages of national minorities. Up to the end of 1955, books in the languages of the national minorities have been published to a total of 3,003 titles with 30,378,000 copies.

Literary works occupy a prominent place in publications. The works of Lu Hsun, Kuo Mo-jo, Mao Tun and other modern writers share popularity with classics like *Water Margin*, *Dream of the Red Chamber*, etc.

**Newspapers and Magazines** The same heavy demand has resulted in a great increase in newspaper and magazine circulation. There are in China 358 national and provincial newspapers and 465 magazines. Newspaper-reading groups of workers and peasants are scattered throughout the country.

In addition to the newspapers and magazines published by the political parties, there are many owned and published by people's organizations, scientific research institutes, government offices, universities and colleges, enterprises, etc. Each province has a newspaper of its own and so do many counties. Some of China's national minorities have newspapers and magazines in their own languages, and the government is helping to establish others.

To enable foreign readers to understand China, and to help promote cultural intercourse among nations, China publishes a number of periodicals in foreign languages, chiefly English and Russian.

(1) Leading national newspapers:

*Jenminjihpao* (People's Daily), organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, featuring general news and special articles dealing with domestic and international life.

*Kwangmingjihpao* (Kwangming Daily), published by the other political parties, featuring mainly cultural and educational news.

*Ta Kung Pao*, a daily, featuring mainly economic and international news.

*Wen Wei Pao*, a daily whose readers are mostly intellectuals.

*Kungjenjihpao* (Daily Worker), organ of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, featuring activities of the Chinese workers.

*Chungkuochingnienpao* (China Youth News), a daily, organ of the Central Committee of the New Democratic Youth League of China.

*Chungkuoshaonienpao* (Chinese Young Pioneers), issued every Monday and Thursday, carrying stories, illustrations and general reading matter for children.



(All the newspapers listed above are published in Peking except *Wen Wei Pao* which, with a Peking edition, is published in Shanghai.)

(2) Leading popular magazines:

*Study*, a fortnightly, helping government employees and intellectuals in their political studies.

*Jenminhuapao* (China Pictorial), a monthly.

*Chinese Workers*, a fortnightly, published by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

*Chinese Women*, a monthly, published by the All-China Democratic Women's Federation.

*Chinese Youth*, a fortnightly, published by the Central Committee of the New Democratic Youth League of China.

*Commercial and Industrial Circles*, a monthly, published by the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

*Chinese Traditional Medicine*, a monthly.

*World Culture*, a fortnightly, specializing in international affairs.

*Popular Sciences*, a monthly, published by the All-China Association for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge.

*New Observer*, a fortnightly—features and stories.

*Wen Yi Pao* (Literary Gazette), a weekly, published by the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

*I Wen* (World Literature), a monthly devoted to translations of foreign literary works, published by the Union of Chinese Writers.

*People's Literature*, a monthly, published by the Union of Chinese Writers.

*The Theatre*, a fortnightly, published by the Union of Chinese Stage Artists.

*Radio Programmes*, a weekly.

*Popular Cinema*, a fortnightly.

*Fine Arts*, a monthly, published by the Union of Chinese Artists.

*People's Music*, a monthly, published by the Union of Chinese Musicians.

*Cartoon*, a fortnightly.

*New Sports*, a fortnightly.

*The Tourist*, a monthly.

*Philately*, a monthly.

(All the magazines listed above are published in Peking.)

(3) Leading scientific journals:

*Science Bulletin*, a monthly, published by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

*Atomic Energy*, a bimonthly.

*New Construction*, a monthly, dealing mainly with social sciences.

*Philosophical Studies*, a bimonthly.

*Political and Legal Affairs*, a bimonthly.

*Archaeological Journal*, a quarterly.

*Peking University Journal*, an academic quarterly, published by the university.

(All the journals listed above are published in Peking.)

(4) Leading newspapers and magazines in minority languages:

*Inner Mongolian Daily*, in Mongolian, published in Huhehot, capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

*Hulunbuir Daily*, in Mongolian, published in Hailar of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

*Tibetan Daily*, in Tibetan, published in Lhasa, Tibet.

*Sinkiang Daily*, in Uighur, Mongolian and Kazakh, published in Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

*Kashgar Daily*, in Uighur, published in Kashgar of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

(All the foregoing are also published in a Chinese edition.)

*Ili Daily*, in Uighur and Kazakh, published in Ili, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

*Kizilsu Daily*, published in Khalkhas in Atush, seat of the Kizilsu Khalkhas Autonomous Chou in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

*Yenpien Daily*, in Korean, published in Yenchi, seat of the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou, Kirin Province.

*China Pictorial*, a monthly, published in Peking in Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, and Korean.

*Nationalities Pictorial*, a monthly, published in Peking in Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Korean, and Kazakh, dealing with China's national minorities.

(5) Periodicals published by religious bodies:

*Modern Buddhism*, a monthly, published in Peking by the Chinese Buddhist Association.

*Tienfeng*, a fortnightly, published in Shanghai by the National Committee of Protestant Churches in China for Self-Administration.

*Kuangyang*, a fortnightly, published by the Tientsin Association for Promoting Patriotism Among Catholics.

*Hsinke*, a fortnightly, published by the Preparatory Committee for the Shanghai Catholic Patriotic Association.

(6) Newspapers and magazines in foreign languages:

*Hsinhua News Agency Release*, a daily bulletin in English.

*Druzhba* (Friendship), a daily in Russian, published by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

*People's China*

*China Pictorial*

*Chinese Literature*

(See following section: The Foreign Languages Press.)

*China Reconstructs*, an illustrated monthly in English, devoted to economic, social and cultural life in China, published by the China Welfare Institute.

*Women of China*, a bimonthly in English, published by the All-China Democratic Women's Federation.

*Scientia Sinica* and *Science Record*, both bimonthly academic periodicals, dealing mainly with natural sciences, the former published in English and the latter in English, Russian, French and German by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

*Chinese Medical Journal*, an academic monthly in English, dealing with modern and Chinese traditional medicines, published by the Chinese Medical Association.

(All the newspapers and magazines listed above are published in Peking.)

**The Foreign Languages Press** The Foreign Languages Press publishes books and periodicals in foreign languages reflecting the political, economic and cultural progress in People's China and dealing with various aspects of the life of the Chinese people.

By the end of 1956, it had published more than 520 titles totalling 5,930,000 copies, in 13 languages including English, Russian, French, German, Spanish, Japanese, Indonesian, Vietnamese, Burmese, etc. These were circulated in various parts of the world. Material published includes books of theory, reportage, general information, literature and arts, and photographs.

At present, the Press is publishing three periodicals—*People's China*, *China Pictorial* and *Chinese Literature*.

The first number of *People's China* published in English—a fortnightly containing articles, features and pictures dealing with a wide range of subjects about China—appeared on New Year's Day, 1950. It was followed by an

edition in Russian in November of the same year, and in Japanese as a monthly, in June 1953.

*China Pictorial*, a monthly which made its debut in Chinese in July 1950, has since appeared in English and Russian and then in ten other languages including French, German, Spanish, Japanese, Vietnamese, Indonesian, etc.

*Chinese Literature*, a magazine in English, is devoted to Chinese classical and modern literature, literary criticism and reviews. It was first published in 1951 and has appeared as a quarterly since October 1954. Reproductions of ancient and modern Chinese arts are included in every issue.

## *Section Nine*

# **PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS**

## **ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS**

*Honorary Chairman:* Liu Shao-chi

*Chairman:* Lai Jo-yu

*Vice-Chairmen:* Liu Ning-I, Liu Chang-sheng,  
Chu Hsueh-fan

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions, formerly known as the All-China Federation of Labour, was founded in 1925—the year in which the Chinese workers called the historic anti-imperialist strike of May 30. Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the revolution in 1927 and his ruthless persecution of the trade unions made open organization impossible and the Federation was forced underground. On the eve of the nation-wide victory of the Chinese People's Liberation War, the Sixth All-China Congress of Labour held in Harbin in August 1948 formally re-established the Federation which in February 1949, moved from Harbin to Peking.

In 1950, the Central People's Government promulgated the Trade Union Law defining the legal status and functions of the trade unions and affording legal protection for the basic interests of the working class.

The Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions held in May 1953, summed up the achievements and experiences of China's trade unions during the previous five years, and defined the fundamental tasks of the trade unions in the period of planned national construction.

The Federation is organized on an industrial basis, containing now 22 affiliated national industrial unions. Membership in 1956 was more than 12 million.

The Federation is affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

## **ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH**

*Chairman:* Liao Cheng-chih

*Vice-Chairmen:* Liu Hsi-yuan, Chien San-chiang  
(Tsien San-tsiang), Wu Han, Ou Tang-liang

The All-China Federation of Democratic Youth was established in Peking in May 1949. It seeks to unite the youth of the country to build socialism in China and to unite with the youth of the world to strive for lasting peace. Its member organizations now comprise the New Democratic Youth League of China, the All-China Students' Federation, the National Young Men's Christian Association and the National Young Women's Christian Association, 179 provincial and municipal democratic youth associations, and the Tibet Patriotic Youth Association.

The Federation is affiliated to the World Federation of Democratic Youth. It keeps close contact with youth organizations in other countries and participates in the activities of the world peace movement.

## **NEW DEMOCRATIC YOUTH LEAGUE OF CHINA**

*Members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee:*

Hu Yao-pang, Liao Cheng-chih, Lo Yi, Wang  
Tsung-huai, Jung Kao-tang, Ou Tang-liang, Chang  
Tse, Hu Ke-shih, Liu Hsi-yuan

The New Democratic Youth League of China, a mass organization of progressive youth led by the Communist Party of China, is the assistant of the Party and a reserve of Party recruits. It was formally founded following a decision of the Central Committee of the Party adopted on January 1, 1949. In April of the same year the First National Congress of the League was convened.

By June 1956, the League had 700,000 branches with a membership of 20 million. Its main task is to help the Party educate the youth in the spirit of communism. In mobilizing them to take part in socialist construction and in political movements, the League is guided by Chairman Mao Tse-tung's call to the youth: "To keep fit, to study well and to work well."

In September 1955, a suggestion was made at the third plenary session of the Second Central Committee of the League that at the Third National Congress, which is scheduled to be convened this year, the title of the League be changed to the China Communist Youth League.

The League is entrusted by the Communist Party with the task of guiding the Young Pioneers of China, a children's organization established by the Party. The Young Pioneers unites and educates the children in the spirit of the "Five Loves"—love the Motherland, love the people, love labour, love scientific knowledge, and love and respect public property.

### **ALL-CHINA STUDENTS' FEDERATION**

*Chairman:* Hu Chi-li

*Secretary-General:* Hsieh Pang-ting

The All-China Students' Federation was established in March 1949. Its predecessor was the Chinese Students' Association set up at the First All-China Students Congress after the famous May Fourth Movement in 1919.



The Federation is based on the student organizations in the universities and colleges throughout the country. It has 227 member organizations with 403,000 members. It is affiliated to the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students.

The Federation participates in the World Students Congresses, Youth and Students Festivals and various international students conferences, sends student delegates to and receives student guests from other countries. In May-June 1956, Chinese students took part in the Asian-African Students Conference at Bandung. At the sponsorship of the International Union of Students, the Federation built the Sanatorium for Asian-African Students at Peking.

#### **ALL-CHINA DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S FEDERATION**

*Honorary Presidents:* Soong Ching Ling, Ho Hsiang-ning

*President:* Tsai Chang

*Vice-Presidents:* Teng Ying-chao, Li Teh-chuan, Hsu Kuang-ping, Shih Liang, Chang Yun

The All-China Democratic Women's Federation was founded in Peking in April 1949. It seeks to unite the women of all strata and nationalities in China to work in various fields of national construction, to protect women's rights and interests and promote child welfare.

Membership of the Federation is based on affiliated groups: the Democratic Women's Federations in the provinces, autonomous regions and cities, and the China Women's Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union of China.

The Federation is itself affiliated to the Women's International Democratic Federation.

## **ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF LITERARY AND ART CIRCLES**

*Chairman:* Kuo Mo-jo

*Vice-Chairmen:* Mao Tun, Chou Yang

*Secretary-General:* Yang Han-sheng

Founded in 1949 and reorganized in 1953, the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles has as its member organizations the Union of Chinese Writers, the Union of Chinese Artists, and all those organizations associated with writing, music, film and stage, and provincial and city associations of writers and artists. It seeks to unite all writers and artists in the country in their creative work in art and literature, and to increase cultural contacts with other countries.

## **ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES**

*Honorary Chairman:* Wu Yu-chang

*Chairman:* Li Sze-kuang (J. S. Lee)

*Vice-Chairmen:* Hou Teh-pang, Tseng Chao-lun,

Woo Yui-hsun, Chen Kang-pai

*Secretary-General:* Yen Chi-tse (Ny Tse-ze)

Founded in August 1950, the All-China Federation of Scientific Societies has some thirty affiliated member societies covering various fields of science, with branches in many parts of the country. It assists the Chinese Academy of Sciences in organizing academic and other activities.

The Federation is a foundation member and an active supporter of the World Federation of Scientific Workers. It acts as host to scientific delegations, specialists, experts

and professors from scores of countries and sends Chinese scientists to many countries for friendly visits and to international scientific conferences. It exchanges publications with more than a hundred organizations in some thirty countries.

#### **ALL-CHINA ASSOCIATION FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE**

*Honorary Chairman:* Wu Yu-chang

*Chairman:* Liang Hsi

*Vice-Chairmen:* Coching Chu, Ting Hsi-lin, Mao Yisheng, Chen Feng-tung

*Secretary-General:* Hsia Kang-nung

The All-China Association for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge was founded in August 1950. It disseminates scientific and technical knowledge among the people by means of lectures, lantern slides, motion pictures, exhibitions and popular scientific publications and has branches in the provinces. In the past five years, its various services have reached 34 million people. In addition to thousands of popular scientific booklets and pamphlets, the Association publishes four scientific periodicals. Under the Association are the Popular Science Press, the Peking Planetarium and two workshops for making models.

#### **ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE**

*Chairman:* Chen Shu-tung

*Secretary-General:* Hsiang Shu-hsiang

Founded in October 1953, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce has among its member organizations the associations of industry and commerce in the provinces and big cities, the All-China Federation of Co-operatives and the central organizations of the joint state-private enterprises.

The Federation's main tasks are to guide the industrialists and business men in implementing the government's economic policies and plans; to represent the legitimate interests of private industrialists and business men and transmit their views and suggestions to the government; to advise industrialists and business men in the improvement of their management and production; and to help them in gaining a better understanding of the process of socialist transformation.

The Federation has done much in helping private enterprises to make the change-over to joint state-private management.

### **ALL-CHINA ATHLETIC FEDERATION**

*(China Olympic Committee)*

*Chairman:* Ma Yueh-han (John Ma)

*Vice-Chairmen:* Jung Kao-tang, Tung Shou-yi, Wu

Yun-jui, Huang Chung

*Secretary-General:* Chang Lien-hua

The All-China Athletic Federation was established in Peking in October 1949, by reorganizing the old China National Amateur Athletic Federation. It is a nation-wide organization which gives guidance to the promotion of amateur sports and the popularization of the Olympic movement in China.

The Federation has 180 member organizations.

Besides being a member of the International Olympic Committee, the Federation is affiliated to fourteen international athletic organizations. Under its auspices, Chinese sportsmen have exchanged visits with sportsmen from many countries, and friendly contests have been held between them.

### **ALL-CHINA JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION**

*President:* Teng To

*Vice-Presidents:* Mei Yi, Wu Leng-hsi, Chin Chung-hua, Wang Yun-sheng

*Secretary-General:* Wu Leng-hsi

Formed in September 1954, the All-China Journalists' Association has now a membership of 12,000—workers in newspaper offices, press agencies, radio broadcast stations and current affairs periodicals as well as newsreel-makers and directors and teachers in schools of journalism.

The Association is affiliated to the International Organization of Journalists. Through mutual visits and personal contacts, it has done much in developing friendly relations with the journalists of many countries. The Association has invited more than one hundred journalists from seventeen countries to visit China.

### **CHINESE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE FOR WORLD PEACE**

*(China Peace Committee)*

*Chairman:* Kuo Mo-jo

*Vice-Chairmen:* Peng Chen, Chen Shu-tung, Liao Cheng-chih

*Secretary-General:* Liao Cheng-chih

The Chinese People's Committee for World Peace was founded in October 1949, at a conference of representatives of various political parties and people's organizations in China. Since its inauguration, the Committee has organized many nation-wide activities, such as the signature campaigns for the Stockholm Peace Appeal, the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact and the Appeal Against Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons. It has taken part in various international peace conferences and in the activities for friendship and cultural exchange among peoples.

Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Committee, is one of the Vice-Presidents of the World Peace Council.

The Committee has grown into a mass organization supported by the workers, peasants, intellectuals, students, men and women, old and young, throughout the country.

## **CHINESE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

*Honorary President:* Chou En-lai

*President:* Chang Hsi-jo

*Vice-Presidents:* Chou Keng-sheng, Chen Han-seng,  
Hu Yu-chih, Chien Tuan-sheng, Chiao Kuan-hua,  
Lo Lung-chi

*Secretary-General:* Wu Mao-sun

The Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs was established in December 1949, as a people's organization devoted to the study of international affairs. It extends invitations to foreign political leaders to visit this country and, through personal contacts, helps to promote international understanding and friendship.

## **CHINESE PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

*President:* Chu Tu-nan

*Vice-Presidents:* Chao Yi-min, Ting Hsi-lin, Yang  
Han-sheng

*Secretary-General:* Chen Chung-ching

Founded in May 1954, the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries has as its chief aim the fostering of friendly relations between the Chinese people and the people of other lands by increasing cultural contacts between them. It sponsors the exchange of cultural delegations and visits of writers, artists and scientists, the holding of exhibitions and commemoration meetings for outstanding cultural figures of different ages and different countries and the staging of performances. Through these and other channels, Chinese cultural achievements are introduced to the people of other countries while those of other peoples are introduced to China.

## **ASIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE OF CHINA**

*Chairman:* Kuo Mo-jo

*Vice-Chairmen:* Mao Tun, Li Teh-chuan, Liao  
Cheng-chih, Liu Ning-I, Liu Ke-ping

*Secretary-General:* Liu Ning-I

The formation of the Asian Solidarity Committee of China in February 1956 was based on a decision of the Asian Countries Conference held in New Delhi in April 1955. Its functions are to maintain contacts among the Asian countries, to promote friendly co-operation between the Chinese people and other peoples in Asia and contribute to the

strengthening of solidarity of the Asian countries in defence of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

### **CHINA COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

*Chairman:* Nan Han-chen

*Vice-Chairmen:* Lei Jen-min, Li Chu-chen, Chi  
Chao-ting

*Secretary-General:* Chi Chao-ting

The China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade was founded in Peking in May 1952. It is composed of Chinese economists and financial and trade experts.

Since its establishment, the Committee has made trade and business contacts with firms and enterprises in many countries, exchanged visits of delegations, assisted negotiations of Chinese trading organizations with foreign representatives, and organized exhibitions of Chinese products in many countries. In November 1956, it established a branch office in Shanghai.

In April 1956, the Committee set up a Foreign Trade Arbitration Committee whose purpose is to secure a speedy and equitable settlement by arbitration of any dispute that may arise between Chinese and foreign firms.

### **CHINA WELFARE INSTITUTE**

*Chairman:* Soong Ching Ling

Founded by Soong Ching Ling in 1938 as the China Defence League, reorganized in 1945 as the China Welfare Fund, the China Welfare Institute adopted its present name in 1950.



During the Anti-Japanese War, the then China Defence League acted as the channel of support from all over the world to the Bethune Medical College and the International Peace Hospitals which were set up in the bases behind the Japanese lines. These institutions have now become an important part of the health service of New China. The League assisted the splendid work carried on by Dr. Norman Bethune, Canadian surgeon, and Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis of India, who became martyrs to the cause of the Chinese people and whose names remain for ever as symbols of international friendship.

Since its reorganization in 1952, the China Welfare Institute has expanded its activities, among which are maternity and child health centres, nurseries for workers' children, children's palace and theatre.

### **RED CROSS SOCIETY OF CHINA**

*President:* Li Teh-chuan

*Vice-Presidents:* Hsiung Chin-ting, Woo Lan-sung

*Secretary-General:* Woo Lan-sung

The Red Cross Society of China was first organized in 1904. It became a member of the League of Red Cross Societies in 1919.

Since its reorganization in 1950, the Society has set up many maternity and infant health centres, nurseries, and hospitals in cities; assisted in the training of midwives; initiated first-aid training classes and established first-aid stations in factories, schools and villages. It organized medical corps for workers on various construction sites in China. It also organized services in the areas of the national minorities, and has helped them to train their own medical personnel.

## **CHINESE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN DEFENCE OF CHILDREN**

*Chairman:* Soong Ching Ling

*Vice-Chairmen:* Teng Ying-chao, Li Sze-kuang, Li  
Teh-chuan, Liao Cheng-chih, Fu Lien-chang, Wei  
Chueh

*Secretary-General:* Kang Ke-ching

The Chinese People's National Committee in Defence of Children was founded in November 1951, in response to the world call made by the Women's International Democratic Federation. Its aims are: to promote child welfare, to help implement the government's policies and laws for the protection of children and to give support to and put into effect the resolutions of the Women's International Democratic Federation concerning the protection of children.

## **CHINESE BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION**

*Honorary Presidents:* Dalai Lama, Panchen Erdeni,  
Venerable Hsu Yun, Chagankogen

*President:* Shirob Jaltso

*Vice-Presidents:* Venerable Neng Hai, Chao Pu-  
chu, Gelatsang, Patsahu, Awongjaotso

*Secretary-General:* Chao Pu-chu

The Chinese Buddhist Association was established in Peking in June 1953. Since its establishment, it has helped scholar-priests to carry out research in Buddhist scriptures and has done good work in collecting Buddhist literature and relics. It has made contacts and exchanged visits with the Buddhists of many countries, notably India, Burma, Nepal and Japan. A Chinese Buddhist delegation toured Burma in April 1955, and in September of the same year, a Burmese Buddhist delegation came to China to

receive a tooth relic of Buddha and take it to Burma for worship by the Burmese Buddhists.

An academy for the study of Buddhism was established in Peking in September 1956. In October, the Tibet Branch of the Chinese Buddhist Association was set up in Lhasa. In November, Chinese Buddhist delegations went to Nepal to attend the Fourth World Buddhist Congress and to India to take part in commemoration ceremonies on the 2,500th anniversary of Buddha's Parinirvana.

### CHINESE ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION

*Chairman:* Burhan Shahidi

*Vice-Chairmen:* Nur Mohammed Ta Pu-sheng,  
Ibrahim Yang Ching-jen, Yusuf Ma Yu-huai,  
Abdullah Ma Chen-wu, Amin Maasum, Abdur  
Rahim Ma Sung-ting, Yemlikha Mufti, Moham-  
med Ali Chang Chieh, Yehya Liu Pin-yi

*Secretary-General:* Mohammed Ali Chang Chieh

The Chinese Islamic Association was founded in 1953. Its aims are: to help in implementing the government's policy of the freedom of religious belief, to develop Islamic traditions, to educate the Chinese followers of Islam in a deeper love of the country, and to take an active part in the world-wide movement for peace. In April 1955, Nur Mohammed Ta Pu-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Association, participated in the Asian-African Conference at Bandung as a member of the Chinese delegation. The Association also sent delegates to the World Peace Assemblies held in Helsinki and Stockholm. In 1955 and 1956 the Association sent Haj missions to Mecca. The 1956 mission, headed by Burhan Shahidi, also visited Egypt, Syria, the Lebanon, Jordan, Libya, Tunisia and Afghanistan.

The Association has set up a school for Muslims in Peking known as the China Institute of Islamic Theology.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN CHINA FOR SELF-ADMINISTRATION

*Chairman:* Wu Yao-tsung

*Vice-Chairmen:* Chen Chien-chen (Robin T. S. Chen), Wu Yi-fang, Chen Chung-kuei (Marcus Cheng), Chiang Chang-chuan (Z. T. Kaung), Tsui Hsien-hsiang (H. H. Tsui), Ting Yu-chang, Chia Yu-ming

In 1950, forty Chinese Christians initiated the movement for a Chinese Christian church that would be self-administering, self-supporting and independent in evangelic work. In 1954 a national committee was formed in Shanghai by more than sixty denominational groups and church organizations. This movement has grown steadily since its inception in 1950 from two score to hundreds of thousands of supporters.

\* \* \*

Besides the religious organizations listed, there are in process of formation national organizations of the Chinese Catholics and Taoists.

## FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATIONS

<i>Association</i>	<i>Date of Establishment</i>	<i>President</i>
Sino-Soviet	October 1949	Soong Ching Ling
China-India	May 1952	Ting Hsi-lin
China-Burma	May 1952	Cheng Chen-to
China-Indonesia	June 1955	Burhan Shahidi
China-Pakistan	June 1956	Liu Ke-ping
China-Nepal	September 1956	Chou Chien-jen
China-Egypt .	November 1956	Burhan Shahidi

The various friendship associations have been established to develop closer friendship and better understanding through exchange of cultural and scientific information and visits of scholars and leaders in different walks of life and by publishing pamphlets, holding exhibitions and film shows, staging performances, etc. Each association maintains contact and works in co-operation with its counterpart, such as the India-China Friendship Association in India, the Burma-China Friendship Association in Burma, and so on.

The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association has branches in provinces and cities. It also publishes two newspapers, one in Chinese, the other in Russian, and organizes spare-time Russian language classes.

*Section Ten*

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**I. DIPLOMATIC LIST**

**COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE ESTABLISHED DIPLOMATIC  
RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Establish- ment of Diplomatic Relations</i>
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	October 3, 1949
People's Republic of Bulgaria	October 4, 1949
People's Republic of Rumania	October 5, 1949
People's Republic of Hungary	October 6, 1949
Korean Democratic People's Republic	October 6, 1949
Republic of Czechoslovakia	October 6, 1949
People's Republic of Poland	October 7, 1949
People's Republic of Mongolia	October 16, 1949
German Democratic Republic	October 27, 1949
People's Republic of Albania	November 23, 1949
Democratic Republic of Vietnam	January 18, 1950
Republic of India	April 1, 1950
Kingdom of Sweden	May 9, 1950
Kingdom of Denmark	May 11, 1950
Union of Burma	June 8, 1950
Republic of Indonesia	June 9, 1950
Swiss Confederation	September 14, 1950
Republic of Finland	October 28, 1950
Islamic Republic of Pakistan	May 21, 1951
Kingdom of Norway	October 5, 1951

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations</i>
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	January 10, 1955
Kingdom of Afghanistan	January 20, 1955
Kingdom of Nepal	August 1, 1955
Republic of Egypt	May 30, 1956
Republic of Syria	August 10, 1956
Kingdom of the Yemen	September 24, 1956
Ceylon	February 7, 1957
United Kingdom	June 17, 1954*
Kingdom of the Netherlands	November 19, 1954*

**DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS OF THE PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Liu Hsiao
Ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria	Chou Chu-an
Ambassador to the People's Republic of Rumania	Ke Po-nien
Ambassador to the People's Republic of Hungary	Ho Teh-ching
Ambassador to the Korean Democratic People's Republic	Chiao Hsiao-kuang
Ambassador to the Republic of Czechoslovakia	Tsao Ying
Ambassador to the People's Republic of Poland	Wang Ping-nan
Ambassador to the People's Republic of Mongolia	Ho Ying

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\* Agreement on the mutual establishment of Chargé d'Affaires Office.

Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic	Tseng Yung-chuan
Ambassador to the People's Republic of Albania	Hsu Yi-hsin
Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam	Lo Kuei-po
Ambassador to the Republic of India	Pan Tse-li
Ambassador to the Kingdom of Sweden	Han Nien-lung
Ambassador to the Kingdom of Denmark	Cheng Wei-chih
Ambassador to the Union of Burma	Yao Chung-ming
Ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia	Huang Chen
Ambassador to the Swiss Confederation	Feng Hsuan
Ambassador to the Republic of Finland	Chen Hsin-jen
Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Keng Piao
Ambassador to the Kingdom of Norway	Wang Yu-ping
Ambassador to the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	Wu Hsiu-chuan
Ambassador to the Kingdom of Afghanistan	Ting Kuo-yu
Ambassador to the Kingdom of Nepal	Pan Tse-li
Ambassador to the Republic of Egypt	Chen Chia-kang
Ambassador to the Republic of Syria	Chen Chih-fang
Minister to the Kingdom of the Yemen	Chen Chia-kang
Chargé d'Affaires to the United Kingdom	Huan Hsiang
Chargé d'Affaires to the Kingdom of the Netherlands	Hsieh Li



DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	P. F. Yudin
Ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria	(Vacant)
Ambassador of the People's Republic of Rumania	Nicolae Cioroiu
Ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary	(Vacant)
Ambassador of the Korean Demo- cratic People's Republic	Choi Il
Ambassador of the Republic of Czechoslovakia	Antonín Gregor
Ambassador of the People's Republic of Poland	Stanislaw Kiryłuk
Ambassador of the People's Republic of Mongolia	Bayanbator Ochirbat
Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic	R. Gyptner
Ambassador of the People's Republic of Albania	Delo Balili
Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam	Hoàng Văn Hoan
Ambassador of the Republic of India	R. K. Nehru
Ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden	Klas Bökk
Ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark	Aage Gregersen
Ambassador of the Union of Burma	U Hla Maung
Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia	Sukardjo Wirjopranoto
Minister of the Swiss Confederation	Fernand Bernoulli

Ambassador of the Republic of Finland	Carl-Johan Sundström
Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Sultanuddin Ahmad
Ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway	Ernest Krogh-Hansen
Ambassador of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	Vladimir Popović
Ambassador of the Kingdom of Afghanistan	Abdul Samad
Ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal	Daman S.J.B. Rana
Ambassador of the Republic of Egypt	Hassan Ragab
Ambassador of Ceylon	W. A. Perera
British Chargé d'Affaires	C. D. W. O'Neill
Chargé d'Affaires of the Kingdom of the Netherlands	Johan Huibert Zeeman

## II. RADIO PEKING

Radio Peking broadcasts in its daily programmes world and home news, commentaries on current events, special features, talks and interviews, as well as Chinese and foreign music. It welcomes listeners' letters and reception reports, and is glad to answer questions about China and requests for Chinese music. Programme schedules are mailed on request. (Address all letters: Radio Peking, China.)

Changes in individual cases in the following schedules, when made, will be previously announced in the broadcast.

# PROGRAMMES IN STANDARD CHINESE

	<i>G.M.T.</i>	<i>Metre Bands</i>
South-east Asia	05.30—06.00	19.54 19.85
		25.05 25.38
	13.00—13.30	19.54 19.85
		25.05 25.38
Near and Middle East, North Africa	18.15—18.45	16.80 19.52
	20.00—20.30	19.52 25.12
Europe	19.00—19.30	19.92 25.73
	20.00—20.30	19.92 25.73

# PROGRAMMES IN CHINESE DIALECTS FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

	<i>G.M.T.</i>	<i>Metre Bands</i>
Cantonese Dialect	10.00—10.30	19.54 25.38
	23.00—23.30	19.85 25.05
Kechia Dialect	09.30—10.00	19.54 25.38
	24.00—00.30	19.54 25.38
Chaochow Dialect	14.00—14.30	19.85 25.05
	23.30—24.00	19.85 25.05
Amoy Dialect	12.30—13.00	19.54 25.38
	23.00—23.30	19.54 25.38

# PROGRAMMES IN ENGLISH

	<i>G.M.T.</i>	<i>Metre Bands</i>
South-east Asia	09.00—09.30	19.54 25.38
	15.30—16.30	16.91 (at dictation speed)

	<i>G.M.T.</i>	<i>Metre Bands</i>
India and Pakistan	15.00—15.30	16.78 19.74
	15.30—16.30	16.78 19.74 (at dictation speed)
Near and Middle East, North Africa	19.00—19.30	16.80 19.52
North Africa	15.30—16.30	16.80 (at dictation speed)
Australia and New Zealand	09.00—09.30	16.82 19.92
Europe	15.30—16.30	19.92 (at dictation speed)
	19.30—20.00	19.92 25.73
	21.30—22.00	19.92 25.73
North America (Pacific Coast)	03.00—03.30	16.91 19.85

#### KOREAN

<i>G.M.T.</i>	<i>Metre Bands</i>	
11.30—12.15	25.12	294.1
21.30—22.00	41.12	294.1

#### VIETNAMESE

<i>G.M.T.</i>	<i>Metre Bands</i>	
11.30—12.00	19.54	25.38
13.30—14.00	19.54	25.38
23.30—24.00	19.54	25.38

#### BURMESE

<i>G.M.T.</i>	<i>Metre Bands</i>	
01.00—01.30	19.85	25.05
12.00—12.30	19.85	25.05

# INDONESIAN

<i>G.M.T.</i>	<i>Metre Bands</i>	
10.30—11.25	19.54	25.38
14.00—14.45	19.54	25.38

# JAPANESE

<i>G.M.T.</i>	<i>Metre Bands</i>		
11.00—11.30	19.52	25.12	294.1
12.15—13.00	19.52	25.12	294.1
13.30—14.00	19.52	25.12	294.1
21.00—21.30	25.12	31.55	294.1

# CAMBODIAN

<i>G.M.T.</i>	<i>Metre Bands</i>	
11.00—11.30	19.85	25.05
24.00—00.30	19.85	25.05

# LAOTIAN

<i>G.M.T.</i>	<i>Metre Bands</i>	
04.30—05.00	19.85	25.05
12.30—13.00	19.85	25.05

# THAI

<i>G.M.T.</i>	<i>Metre Bands</i>	
00.30—01.00	19.85	25.05
11.30—12.00	19.85	25.05
13.30—14.00	19.85	25.05

# PROGRAMMES IN SPANISH FOR EUROPE

G.M.T.	Metre Bands	
20.30—21.00	19.92	25.73
22.00—22.30	19.92	25.73

## III. CONVERSION TABLES

*for Weights and Measures Between Chinese and Foreign Systems*

Metre	Shih Chih (Chinese Foot)	Foot
1	3	3.2808
0.3333	1	1.0936
0.3048	0.9144	1

Kilometre	Shih Li	Mile
1	2	0.6214
0.5000	1	0.3107
1.6093	3.2187	1

Are	Shih Mou	Acre
1	0.1500	0.0247
6.6667	1	0.1647
40.4685	6.0703	1

Litre and Shih Sheng	British Standard Gallon
1	0.2200
4.5460	1

<i>Kilogramme</i>	<i>Shih Chin (Catty)</i>	<i>Pound</i>
1	2	2.2046
0.5000	1	1.1023
0.4536	0.9072	1

<i>Gramme</i>	<i>Shih Liang</i>	<i>Ounce</i>
1	0.0320	0.0353
31.2500	1	1.1023
28.3495	0.9072	1

<i>Tonne</i>	<i>Shih Tan (Picul)</i>	<i>English Ton (Long Ton)</i>
1	20	0.9842
0.0500	1	0.0492
1.0160	20.3209	1

#### IV. DYNASTIES

Hsia:	2200-1700 B.C.
Shang:	1700-1200 B.C.
Western Chou:	1200-800 B.C.
Eastern Chou:	770-403 B.C.
(Spring and Autumn:	722-481 B.C.)
The Warring States:	403-221 B.C.
Chin:	221-207 B.C.
Western Han:	206 B.C.-A.D. 24
Eastern Han:	25-220
The Three Kingdoms:	220-280
Western Tsin:	265-316
The Epoch of 16 States:	304-439

The Southern and Northern Dynasties:	317-581
Sui:	581-618
Tang:	618-907
The Epoch of Five Dynasties and Ten States:	907-979
Northern Sung:	960-1127
Southern Sung:	1127-1279
Yuan (Mongol):	1279-1368
Ming:	1368-1644
Ching (Manchu):	1644-1911
(Taiping Tien Kuo—Heavenly Kingdom of the Great Peace:	1851-1864)

## V. NATIONAL HOLIDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES

*The following is a list of holidays proclaimed by the government. Some are national holidays, others are celebrated only by a section of the populace.*

### *January 1*

New Year's Day (national holiday).

### *February*

Spring Festival. (This festival, a 3-day national holiday beginning from the first to the third day of the first moon of the lunar calendar, usually falls in February.)

### *March 8*

International Women's Day.

### *May 1*

International Labour Day (national holiday).



*May 4*

Youth Day. (The May Fourth Movement, which marked the beginning of the Chinese new-democratic revolution, was initiated by Chinese youth in 1919.)

*June 1*

International Children's Day.

*August 1*

Army Day. (Birth of the Chinese Workers and Peasants' Red Army, predecessor of the People's Liberation Army, 1927.)

*October 1*

National Day. Proclamation of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 (a 2-day national holiday).

**N.B.** Customary or religious holidays for national minority people are fixed by the local authorities, and are not listed.

### *Section Eleven*

## **CHRONICLE OF EVENTS**

**1949**

#### *September 21*

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) is held in Peking during September 21-30. It proclaims the establishment of the People's Republic of China with Peking as the capital, adopts the Common Programme of the CPPCC and elects the Central People's Government Council, with Mao Tse-tung as Chairman.

#### *October 1*

The Central People's Government Council holds its first meeting. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, six Vice-Chairmen including Chu Teh, Liu Shao-chi, Soong Ching Ling, and Li Chi-shen, and other members of the Council assume office.

The Central People's Government Council appoints Chou En-lai as Premier of the Government Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs. It accepts the Common Programme of the CPPCC as the basic policy of the Central People's Government, and announces to the governments of foreign countries that the Central People's Government is the sole legal government of China and expresses its desire to establish diplomatic relations with them on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

#### *October 3*

The U.S.S.R. establishes diplomatic relations with China

*October 4*

Bulgaria establishes diplomatic relations with China.

*October 5*

Rumania establishes diplomatic relations with China.

*October 6*

Hungary, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, and Czechoslovakia establish diplomatic relations with China.

*October 7*

Poland establishes diplomatic relations with China.

*October 9*

The First National Committee of the CPPCC holds its first session and elects its Standing Committee. Mao Tse-tung is elected Chairman of the Standing Committee.

*October 16*

The People's Republic of Mongolia establishes diplomatic relations with China.

*October 27*

The German Democratic Republic establishes diplomatic relations with China.

*November 15*

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai in a cable to the United Nations repudiates the claim of the so-called delegation of the Kuomintang authorities to represent China at the UN.

*November 16*

The Trade Union Conference of Asian and Pacific countries is held in Peking from November 16 to December 1.

*November 23*

Albania establishes diplomatic relations with China.

*December 10*

The Asian Women's Conference is held in Peking during December 10-16.

*December 16*

Chairman Mao Tse-tung arrives in Moscow to have talks with Soviet leaders.

**1950**

*January 6*

Britain notifies China of her decision to establish diplomatic relations.

*January 7*

Ceylon and Norway notify China of their decision to establish diplomatic relations.

*January 9*

Israel notifies China of her decision to establish diplomatic relations.

*January 12*

Afghanistan notifies China of her decision to establish diplomatic relations.

*January 18*

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam establishes diplomatic relations with China.

*January 20*

Premier Chou En-lai arrives in Moscow to take part in the talks between the Chinese and Soviet Governments.

*February 14*

Conclusion in Moscow of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance, the Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Lushun (Port Arthur) and Dairen, and the Agreement on the Granting of Credit to China.

*March 27*

China and the Soviet Union conclude an agreement for the enlistment of the services of Soviet experts by China, and an agreement for the formation of three Sino-Soviet joint stock companies for oil, non-ferrous and rare metals, and civil aviation respectively.

The Netherlands notifies China of her decision to establish diplomatic relations.

*April 1*

India establishes diplomatic relations with China.

*April 30*

The Central People's Government promulgates the Marriage Law.

*May 9*

Sweden establishes diplomatic relations with China.

*May 11*

Denmark establishes diplomatic relations with China.

*June 8*

Burma establishes diplomatic relations with China.

*June 9*

Indonesia establishes diplomatic relations with China.

*June 25*

The Syngman Rhee government of South Korea, directed by the U.S. aggressors, launches an all-out attack on the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

*June 27*

U.S. President Truman announces armed intervention in Korea and military occupation of the Chinese island of Taiwan.

*June 28*

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, speaking at the meeting of the Central People's Government Council, strongly denounces U.S. aggression in Korea and China's Taiwan.

*June 29*

The Central People's Government promulgates the Trade Union Law.

*June 30*

The Central People's Government promulgates the Agrarian Reform Law.

*July 6*

In a message to the UN, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai denounces the Security Council resolution to aid and abet U.S. aggression against Korea.

*August 24*

In a cable addressed to the UN, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai demands that the Security Council condemn the U.S. Government for its armed invasion of Taiwan.

*August 27*

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai lodges a protest with the U.S. Secretary of State against the repeated intrusions and strafing by U.S. military aircraft over north-east China, and cables the UN Security Council, demanding that sanctions be imposed on the U.S. Government for its acts of aggression.

*September 14*

Switzerland establishes diplomatic relations with China.

*September 20*

The Central People's Government adopts the national emblem of the People's Republic of China.

*September 30*

Premier Chou En-lai serves warning on the imperialists that the Chinese people will not tolerate their aggression against Korea and the Chinese island of Taiwan.

*October 1*

The whole nation celebrates the first National Day. Nation-wide support is given to the statement made by Premier Chou En-lai the previous day.

*October 2*

The U.S. aggressive armies cross the 38th Parallel in Korea and drive towards China's frontier.

*October 25*

The Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) join forces with the Korean People's Army (KPA), launch a counter-offensive against the U.S. invading forces near the Yalu River, and drive them back to the vicinity of Chong Chon River.

*October 28*

Finland establishes diplomatic relations with China.

*November 4*

Joint declaration by all political parties in China to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea.

*November 28*

Wu Hsiu-chuan, special representative of the Chinese People's Republic, denounces the U.S. armed invasion of Taiwan at a session of the UN Security Council.

*December 28*

The Chinese Government takes over control of U.S. property and freezes U.S. bank deposits in China. Regulations are also issued with regard to the cultural, educational, and charity organizations and religious bodies subsidized by the United States.

## **1951**

*January 17*

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai proposes a 7-nation conference to expedite the conclusion of the Korean War.

*February 26*

The Government Administration Council promulgates the Labour Insurance Regulations.

*May 21*

Pakistan establishes diplomatic relations with China.

*May 23*

Conclusion of an agreement on the peaceful liberation of Tibet between representatives of the Central People's Government and the Tibetan local government.

*July 10*

Korean armistice negotiations open at Kaesong.

## **1952**

*January 1*

At the New Year celebration, Chairman Mao Tse-tung calls on the nation to fight corruption, waste, and bureaucracy.

*February 29*

U.S. aggressors spread germ warfare to north-east China.



**March 8**

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai protests against U.S. intrusion over Chinese territory and its germ warfare in north-east China.

**March 9**

All political parties of China jointly protest against germ warfare waged by the U.S. forces.

**April 2**

The Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers publishes its Report on the Use of Bacteriological Weapons on Chinese Territory by the Armed Forces of the United States.

**May 5**

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai protests against the U.S. announcement of the coming into effect of the illegal separate peace treaty with Japan.

**June 20**

Completion of the Chingkiang flood diversion project on the Yangtse River in Hupeh Province with its 1,054-metre-long regulator.

**June 27**

The Government Administration Council promulgates a directive providing free medical service for all public functionaries.

**July 1**

The Chengtu-Chungking Railway is opened to traffic.

**July 13**

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai announces China's recognition of the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949, and of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous and Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare of June 1925.

*August 9*

The Central People's Government promulgates the General Programme for the Implementation of National Regional Autonomy.

*August 17*

The Chinese Government Delegation headed by Premier Chou En-lai arrives in Moscow.

*September 15*

A joint communique on the Sino-Soviet negotiations in Moscow is made public concerning the transfer of the Chinese Changchun Railway to China and the extension of the term of joint use of the Chinese naval base of Lushun.

*September 28*

The Government Delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, headed by Prime Minister Y. Tsedenbal, arrives in Peking.

*September 29*

The Tienhsui-Lanchow Railway is opened to traffic.

*October 2*

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions is held in Peking during October 2-12, attended by 367 delegates and 37 observers from 37 countries.

*October 4*

Conclusion of the Sino-Mongolian Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation in Peking.

**1953**

*January 1*

China's First Five-Year Plan of national construction starts.

*January 2*

The Government Administration Council promulgates the revised Labour Insurance Regulations, which enlarges the scope of benefits accorded the workers.

*January 13*

The Central People's Government Council decides to convene the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses.

*March 1*

The Central People's Government promulgates the Electoral Law for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses.

*March 20*

In accordance with the agreement concluded between the delegation of the Chinese Red Cross Society and the delegation jointly organized by the Japanese Red Cross Society and two other Japanese institutions, Japanese nationals in China who desire to return to Japan begin leaving China in groups.

*April 15*

The Second All-China Women's Congress opens in Peking.

*May 2*

The Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions opens in Peking.

*May 11*

The Chinese Islamic Association is established in Peking.

*June 3*

The Chinese Buddhist Association is formed in Peking.

*July 27*

The Korean Armistice Agreement is signed and takes effect.

*November 12*

The Government Delegation of the Korean Democratic People's Republic headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung arrives in Peking.

*November 23*

Conclusion of the Sino-Korean Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation.

## **1954**

*March 23*

The Committee for Drafting the Constitution of the People's Republic of China holds its first meeting. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, on behalf of the Communist Party of China, puts before the Committee the first draft of the Constitution drawn up by the Party's Central Committee.

*April 26*

The Geneva Conference opens. The Chinese delegation is headed by Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai.

*April 29*

The Agreement Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India on Trade and Intercourse Between the Tibet Region of China and India is signed in Peking. In the preamble to this agreement is set forth for the first time the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence among nations.

*May 2*

The Premiers of India, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon conclude their meetings in Colombo. The Colombo Conference demands immediate cease-fire in Indo-China, the prohibition of mass destructive weapons, recognition of the right of the People's Republic of China to her seat in the United Nations, and opposition to colonialism.

*May 27*

The Chinese delegation to the Geneva Conference puts forward six proposals relating to the cessation of hostilities in Indo-China.

*May 28*

In reply to a message asking for support, Chairman Mao Tse-tung sends greetings to Yusuf Cachalia and D.U. Mistry, Joint Honorary Secretaries of the South African Indian Congress, on the occasion of its 21st Conference and expresses support for the struggle of the South African Indian Congress to win democratic rights and fight racial discrimination and oppression.

*June 4*

Representatives of the Chinese delegation and U.S. delegation to the Geneva Conference meet for preliminary talks on the question of nationals residing in each other's country.

*June 17*

The Chinese and British Governments reach agreement to exchange chargés d'affaires.

*June 24*

The plenary sessions of the Geneva Conference having recessed, Premier Chou En-lai leaves Geneva for a visit to India and Burma.

*June 25*

Premier Chou En-lai arrives in New Delhi.

*June 28*

Chou En-lai, Premier and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, and Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India, issue a joint statement advocating the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence among nations.

Premier Chou En-lai arrives in Rangoon.

*June 29*

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister U Nu of Burma issue a joint statement advocating the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence among nations.

*July 5*

Premier Chou En-lai meets President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam during July 3-5 for a full exchange of views on the Geneva Conference, with special reference to the question of the restoration of peace in Indo-China and other related matters.

*July 8*

Premier Chou En-lai makes a report on the first part of the Geneva Conference and his visits to India and Burma and the Sino-Vietnamese talks to an extended session of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the CPPCC.

*July 12*

Premier Chou En-lai returns to Geneva for the second half of the Geneva Conference.

*July 21*

Signing of the armistice agreements for the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The Geneva Conference ends. A final declaration is issued on the question of restoring peace in Indo-China.

*July 23*

Chairman Mao Tse-tung sends a message of greetings to President Ho Chi Minh on the signing of the armistice agreements and the reaching of agreement on political questions regarding Indo-China.

Premier Chou En-lai arrives in the German Democratic Republic for a visit.

*July 24*

The Prime Ministers of India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Ceylon send messages of congratulations to Premier Chou En-lai on the restoration of peace in Indo-China.

*July 25*

Premier Chou En-lai and Premier Otto Grotewohl of the German Democratic Republic issue a joint communique on their talks.

*July 26*

Premier Chou En-lai arrives in Poland for a visit.

*July 28*

Premier Chou En-lai arrives in the U.S.S.R. for a visit.

*July 30*

Premier Chou En-lai arrives in Mongolia for a visit.

*August 2*

Pham Van Dong, Vice-Premier and Acting Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, arrives in Peking for a visit.

*August 14*

The British Labour Party Delegation, including Clement Attlee and Aneurin Bevan, arrives in Peking for a visit to China.

*August 22*

All political parties and people's organizations of China issue a joint declaration calling for the liberation of Taiwan.

*September 15*

The first session of the First National People's Congress opens in Peking.

**September 20**

The National People's Congress adopts the Constitution of the People's Republic of China.

**September 23**

Premier Chou En-lai makes a report on the work of the government to the National People's Congress.

**September 27**

The National People's Congress elects Mao Tse-tung Chairman and Chu Teh Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Liu Shao-chi Chairman of the Standing Committee of the First National People's Congress, Tung Pi-wu President of the Supreme People's Court and Chang Ting-cheng Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuracy. It also approves the appointment of Chou En-lai as Premier of the State Council.

**October 2**

The Exhibition of Economic and Cultural Achievements of the Soviet Union opens in Peking.

**October 5**

China and Norway agree to establish normal diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors.

**October 12**

At the conclusion of their talks in Peking the Chinese and Soviet Governments release the following documents: a communique on a joint declaration of the two governments on Sino-Soviet relations and the international situation, and a joint declaration on relations with Japan; a joint communique on the question of the naval base at Lushun; a joint communique on the question of existing Sino-Soviet joint stock companies; a joint communique on the agreement regarding scientific and technical co-operation; a joint communique on the construction of the Lan-



chow-Urumchi-Alma Ata Railway; and a joint communique on the agreement regarding the granting of a long-term credit of 520,000,000 rubles by the Soviet Government to the Chinese Government and a protocol on Soviet assistance to the Chinese Government for building an additional fifteen industrial enterprises.

The Governments of the People's Republic of China, the U.S.S.R. and the Mongolian People's Republic issue a joint communique on the construction of the Chining-Ulan Bator Railway and the organization of through traffic.

*October 19*

Indian Prime Minister Nehru arrives in Peking for a visit to China.

*October 30*

A delegation of the Red Cross Society of China led by Li Teh-chuan and Liao Cheng-chih arrives in Tokyo.

*November 19*

The Governments of China and the Netherlands agree to exchange chargés d'affaires.

*November 29*

The Conference of European Countries on Safeguarding European Peace and Security opens in Moscow. Chang Wen-tien addresses the Conference in the capacity of observer of the Chinese People's Republic.

*December 1*

Burmese Prime Minister U Nu arrives in Peking for a visit to China.

*December 2*

At its closing session, the Conference of European Countries on Safeguarding European Peace and Security adopts

a Joint Declaration of the Governments of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania. Chang Wen-tien, representative of the Chinese People's Republic, makes a statement supporting the declaration.

The U.S. Government and the Chiang Kai-shek clique sign in Washington a so-called "mutual security treaty" designed to make grave inroads on China's sovereignty and menace peace in the Far East.

#### *December 8*

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai issues a statement denouncing the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek "mutual security treaty."

#### *December 12*

Premier Chou En-lai of China and Prime Minister U Nu of Burma issue a joint communique on their talks.

#### *December 16*

Thirty-one Chinese students in America forcibly detained by the U.S. Government write to UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, requesting that the United Nations uphold the right of all Chinese students detained in the United States to return to their motherland.

#### *December 17*

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, in a message to UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, clarifies China's stand on the so-called United Nations resolution "Complaint of detention and imprisonment of United Nations military personnel in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement," adopted under United States pressure.

Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai cables a reply to UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, agreeing to receive him in Peking to discuss pertinent questions.

*December 25*

The first plenary session of the Second National Committee of the CPPCC adopts regulations for the CPPCC and a declaration which, among other things, calls for the liberation of Taiwan.

The Sikang-Tibet and the Chinghai-Tibet Highways are opened to traffic.

## 1955

*January 10*

The Chinese and Yugoslav Governments agree to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors.

Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai has talks with UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold in Peking from January 5 to 10 after which a joint communique is issued.

*January 18*

The Chinese People's Liberation Army liberates Yikiang-shan Island off Chekiang Province.

*January 20*

The Chinese and Afghan Governments agree to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors.

*January 23*

Premier Chou En-lai receives Shozo Murata, Chairman of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association, and Kazuo Suzuki, Managing Director of the Sino-Japanese Trade Promotion Association of Japan.

*January 24*

U.S. President Eisenhower asks Congress for authority to use armed forces to intervene openly in the Chinese people's liberation of Taiwan, Penghu and the offshore islands

and to launch direct armed aggression against China's mainland.

Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai issues a statement condemning the U.S. intervention in the Chinese people's liberation of Taiwan.

#### *February 5*

The U.S. Government openly intervenes in China's internal affairs by ordering its Seventh Fleet and other armed forces to "assist" the retreat of the Chiang Kai-shek forces from the Tachen Islands and their abduction of the local inhabitants to Taiwan.

#### *February 19*

The All-China Athletic Federation (China Olympic Committee) lodges a protest with the International Olympic Committee against the invitation sent by the Melbourne Organizing Committee to a Chiang Kai-shek sports organization to participate in the 16th Olympic Games.

#### *March 1*

Rail traffic between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and China opens.

#### *March 9*

The State Council decides to establish a preparatory committee for the projected Autonomous Region of Tibet.

#### *March 29*

In response to a Japanese invitation a Chinese trade delegation arrives in Tokyo for a visit.

#### *April 7*

Chairman Mao Tse-tung proclaims the termination of the state of war between China and Germany.

*April 10*

A Chinese delegation headed by Kuo Mo-jo attends the Asian Countries Conference held in New Delhi from April 6 to 10. The Conference decides to set up an Asian Solidarity Committee.

*April 12*

The passenger plane *Kashmir Princess* of Air India International carrying staff members of the Chinese delegation, a staff member of the delegation of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and Chinese, Polish and Austrian correspondents to the Asian-African Conference, which took off from Hongkong, exploded and fell into the sea on April 11 while flying north-west of Sarawak, North Borneo. All the eleven passengers and two members of the crew lost their lives. The explosion was caused by a time bomb placed in the plane by U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek agents in Hongkong. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs demands that the British Government and the Hongkong British authorities make a thorough investigation.

*April 15*

An agreement on fishing in the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea is signed between a delegation of the China Fishery Association and a delegation of the Japan-China Fishery Association of Japan.

An exhibition of the achievements of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia opens in Peking.

*April 18*

The Asian-African Conference opens at Bandung, with delegates from 29 Asian-African countries taking part. Indonesian President Sukarno delivers the opening address. The Chinese delegation is headed by Premier Chou En-lai.

*April 19*

Premier Chou En-lai addresses the Asian-African Conference.

*April 22*

A treaty on dual nationality is signed at Djakarta between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Indonesia.

*April 23*

At a meeting of the leaders of eight nations to the Asian-African Conference, Premier Chou En-lai declares that the Chinese people are friendly to the American people and do not want war with the United States. He also makes it clear that the Chinese Government is willing to enter into negotiations with the United States to discuss the question of relaxing tension in the Far East, especially in the Taiwan area.

*April 24*

The Asian-African Conference closes today and adopts a joint communique in which stress is laid on a ten-point principle of peaceful co-existence and friendly co-operation among nations.

*April 26*

Premier Chou En-lai arrives in Djakarta for a visit at the invitation of the Indonesian Government.

*April 28*

Premier Chou En-lai and Indonesian Prime Minister Ali Sastroamidjojo issue a joint statement in Djakarta.

*May 4*

A Sino-Japanese trade agreement is signed in Tokyo between the Chinese trade delegation to Japan and, on the

other side, the Japan International Trade Promotion Association and the Japanese Diet Members' Union to Promote Japan-China Trade.

*May 14*

Peng Teh-huai, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, speaks at the closing session of the Warsaw conference of eight European countries for safeguarding peace and security in Europe. A treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance is signed by the eight countries.

*May 15*

Sheikh Ahmed Hassan El Bakhouri, Egyptian Minister for W.A.K.F.S. (Religious Foundations), and Professor Mustafa Kamal of Cairo University arrive in Peking for a visit to China.

*May 26*

Ali Sastroamidjojo, Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, arrives in Peking for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

High-ranking officers and other members of the High Command of the Soviet armed forces in the Lushun area leave for home. The withdrawal of all Soviet armed forces in the Lushun area is now complete.

*June 8*

Premier Chou En-lai receives Anil Kumar Chanda, Head of the Indian cultural delegation to China and Indian Deputy Minister of External Affairs.

*June 25*

Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and his government delegation arrive in Peking. Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other government leaders welcome them at the airport.

*July 5*

The second session of the First National People's Congress opens in Peking.

*July 7*

The Chinese Government Delegation and the Government Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam hold talks during June 27 and July 7 and discuss matters of common interest and questions of major significance in the present international situation. The Chinese Government decides to make a gift of 800 million yuan to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. A joint communique is issued after the talks.

President Ho Chi Minh broadcasts to the Chinese people over Radio Peking.

*July 30*

The second session of the First National People's Congress closes after having adopted the First Five-Year Plan; approved the final accounts of the 1954 state revenue and expenditure and the 1955 state budget, and the plan for controlling the Yellow River, etc.

*August 1*

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Nepal is signed in Kathmandu.

The ambassadorial talks between China and the United States begin in Geneva. Agenda agreed upon includes: 1. Return of civilians of both sides to their countries; 2. Other practical matters at issue between the parties.

*August 5*

The State Council decides to introduce a system of fixed supply of grain in cities and the planned purchase and supply of grain in the rural areas.



*August 10*

An Egyptian trade delegation headed by Mohamed Abou Nossier, Egyptian Minister of Commerce and Industry, arrives in Peking.

*August 11*

A delegation headed by Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, leaves Peking for Korea to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

*August 17*

Premier Chou En-lai receives the Japanese press and broadcasting delegation.

*August 21*

A delegation, headed by Fusanosuke Kuhara, of the Japanese National Council for the Restoration of Diplomatic Relations with China and the Soviet Union, arrives in Peking.

*September 10*

Agreement is reached between the Chinese and American Ambassadors during their talks in Geneva on the question of the return of civilians to their respective countries.

*September 27*

The ceremony for the conferment of the title of Marshal and Orders by Chairman Mao Tse-tung is held in Peking.

*September 29*

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, receives the Japanese Diet Mission visiting China.

*October 7*

The first convoy of trucks completes its journey from Lhasa to Shigatse over the new highway linking the two key cities in Tibet.

**October 17**

Peng Chen, Secretary-General of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Eikichi Kanbayashi-yama, leader of the Japanese Diet Mission to China, issue a joint communique.

**November 27**

An agreement on questions relating to cultural exchange is signed between the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Japanese National League for Protection of the Constitution.

**November 30**

A trade agreement and an agreement on payments are signed in Damascus between China and Syria.

**December 8**

The Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl arrives in Peking for a visit.

**December 9**

Chairman Mao Tse-tung receives Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl.

**December 11**

At a mass rally held in Peking to welcome the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic, Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl presents to the Chinese Government the three volumes of China's *Yung Lo Encyclopaedia* and a banner of the 1900 Yi Ho Tuan (Boxer) Uprising which the Kaiser militarists seized from China. Premier Chou En-lai thanks the Government of the German Democratic Republic for restoring these relics to China.

**December 16**

Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, arrives in New

Delhi for a visit to India at the invitation of the Indian Government.

*December 17*

A joint statement on the development of trade between China and Uruguay is signed in Peking by Lu Hsu-chang, Chinese Assistant Minister of Foreign Trade, and Mr. Mauricio Nayberg, Uruguayan Consul in Hongkong.

*December 25*

China and the German Democratic Republic issue a joint statement.

A Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation Between the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic, a Sino-German Agreement on Cultural Co-operation, a Sino-German Agreement on Co-operation in the Examination, Prevention and Control of Plant Diseases and Insect Pests are signed in Peking.

*December 29*

Opening of through railway traffic between China, the Soviet Union and Mongolia.

*December 31*

Signing of a Sino-Lebanese trade agreement in Beirut.

**1956**

*January 2*

The delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Vice-Chairman Chu Teh arrives in Berlin for celebration of the 80th birthday of Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic.

Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, arrives at Rangoon for a visit at the invitation of the Burmese Government.

*January 4*

Premier Chou En-lai, on behalf of the Chinese Government, sends Ismail El-Azhari, the Prime Minister of the Republic of the Sudan, congratulations on his country's independence and declares China's recognition of the state.

*January 14*

Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, arrives in Budapest on a visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian People's Republic.

*January 17*

Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, arrives in Czechoslovakia for a visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Republic.

*January 20*

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party holds a series of meetings during January 14-20 to discuss the question of how to enable the intellectuals in China to play a greater part in national construction.

*January 24*

Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, visits Pakistan at the invitation of the Pakistani Government.

*January 27*

Marshal Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairman of the Council of National Defence, attends the Political Consultative Committee meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Powers at Prague as observer of the Chinese People's Republic.

*January 30*

The second session of the Second National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference opens.

Premier Chou En-lai makes a report on the political situation.

Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, arrives in Poland for a visit at the invitation of the Polish People's Republic.

*February 10*

The Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language publishes a draft scheme for a Chinese alphabet.

*February 11*

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a communique on the Chinese Government's proposal of talks between the Chinese and Japanese Governments to promote normal relations between the two countries.

*February 14*

A Cambodian delegation led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister of Cambodia, arrives in Peking for a visit to China at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai.

*February 15*

Chairman Mao Tse-tung receives Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Chu Teh, who heads the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, delivers the Chinese Party's message of greetings.

*February 18*

Premier Chou En-lai and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, issue a joint communique reaffirming Pancha Shila (the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence among nations).

#### *March 26*

Representatives of the Soviet Union, China, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, Mongolia, Poland and Rumania, meeting in Moscow from March 20 to 26, reach agreement on the establishment of a joint institute for nuclear research.

#### *April 4*

Premier Chou En-lai sends congratulations to Si Bekkai, Prime Minister of Morocco, and Tahar Ben Ammar, Prime Minister of Tunisia, on the achievement of independence by their countries.

#### *April 5*

*Jenminjihpao* (People's Daily) carries an article entitled "On the Historical Experience of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat." The article was prepared by its Editorial Department on the basis of the discussion which took place at an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

#### *April 6*

The Soviet Government Delegation headed by A. I. Mikoyan, First Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, arrives in Peking for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

#### *April 7*

Following the visit to China of A. I. Mikoyan, China and the Soviet Union sign two agreements, one on Soviet help to China to build 55 new industrial enterprises and the other on the laying of a railway from Lanchow to Aktogai on the Turksib Railway.

*April 11*

A new airline between China and Burma: Kunming-Mandalay-Rangoon opens.

*April 15*

A Sino-Egyptian agreement on cultural co-operation is signed in Cairo.

*April 22*

The Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet is formed.

*April 24*

A civil airline between Canton in China and Hanoi in Vietnam opens.

A trade agreement and a payments agreement between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Cambodia are signed in Peking.

*May 2*

A Chinese delegation led by Ulanfu, Vice-Premier of the State Council, attends the coronation of the King of Nepal at Kathmandu.

*May 8*

The China Fishery Association and the Japan-China Fishery Association of Japan sign a protocol in Peking extending the 1955 agreement on fishing in the Yellow and East China Seas for another year.

*May 16*

Egypt decides to withdraw her recognition of the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Taiwan and to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors with the Chinese People's Republic.

*May 18*

Premier Chou En-lai and Minister of National Defence Peng Teh-huai invite Egyptian Prime Minister Gamal Abdel Nasser and Egyptian Minister of the Army and Navy Abdel Hakim Amer to visit China.

*May 26*

Lu Ting-yi, Director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, speaks on the Party's policy on art, literature and science. His speech is entitled "Let Flowers of Many Kinds Blossom, Diverse Schools of Thought Contend!"

*May 29*

Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs declares that China's sovereignty over the Nansha Islands must not be violated by any country in any way or on any pretext.

*May 30*

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of ambassadors is issued by the Governments of China and Egypt.

*June 15*

The third session of the First National People's Congress opens. Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance, makes a report on the 1955 final accounts and the 1956 state budget.

*June 18*

At the National People's Congress, Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, explains the country's 12-year long-term plan for raising China's scientific level to the world's advanced level. Li Fu-chun, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission, reports on the achievements to date of the First Five-Year Plan.



Vice-Premier Chen Yun gives a report on the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai attend the Egyptian Independence Day reception given by the head of the Egyptian Government Trade Office in China.

#### *June 21*

Po I-po, Chairman of the National Economic Commission, speaks on the country's industrial output and reports to the National People's Congress that China has succeeded in trial production of jet-plane engines.

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Royal Cambodian Government conclude an agreement on economic aid and a protocol thereto.

#### *June 28*

Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai makes a report to the National People's Congress on the present international situation, China's foreign policy, and the liberation of Taiwan.

#### *June 30*

The third session of the First National People's Congress ends after hearing speeches from 164 deputies. The Congress adopts the resolution on the 1955 final accounts and the 1956 state budget; the model regulations for fully socialist agricultural producers' co-operatives, etc.

#### *July 1*

Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai receive Niphon Saba, Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Lebanon.

#### *July 13*

The first Liberation lorries, in trial production at the No. 1 Motorcar Works, come off the assembly line.

*August 10*

China and Syria decide to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors.

*August 14*

Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, arrives in Djakarta for a visit at the invitation of President Sukarno and the Indonesian Government.

*August 15*

The Chinese Government issues a statement on the question of the Suez Canal, fully supporting the righteous action of the Egyptian Government in upholding the sovereignty and independence of the country.

*August 18*

An agreement between China and the Soviet Union on joint surveying and exploitation of the natural resources of the Heilungkiang Valley is signed in Peking.

*August 20*

Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos, who heads the Royal Laotian Government Delegation, arrives in Peking for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

*August 21*

Chairman Mao Tse-tung receives Prince Souvanna Phouma and his Royal Laotian Government Delegation.

*August 25*

Premier Chou En-lai and Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos, issue a joint statement to the effect that the two governments agree to observe the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence and develop economic and cultural relations.

*September 13*

The Indonesian Parliamentary Mission headed by R. Koesnan arrives in Peking for a visit.

*September 14*

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the development of economic and cultural co-operation between China and Ceylon is signed in Peking.

*September 15*

The Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party opens in Peking. Delegates of fraternal parties from more than 50 countries and delegates from China's other political parties are present at the Congress. Mao Tse-tung delivers the opening address. He is followed by Liu Shao-chi who makes a political report on behalf of the Central Committee.

*September 16*

Teng Hsiao-ping reports on the revision of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China, and Chou En-lai reports on the proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan at the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

*September 20*

Premier Chou En-lai makes a report to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the Suez Canal issue. He states that the Chinese people will not let pass any move encroaching on the sovereignty of Egypt and any armed intervention against Egypt. He assures the Egyptian people of full support for their struggle to preserve their national independence and sovereignty.

*September 21*

A Belgian Parliamentary Mission headed by Camille Huysmans, President of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, arrives in Peking for a visit.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Premier Chou En-lai receive the Indonesian Parliamentary Mission.

*September 22*

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, gives a banquet in honour of the Belgian Parliamentary Mission headed by Camille Huysmans, President of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives.

*September 24*

China and the Yemen decide to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ministers.

*September 26*

The Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party unanimously adopts the revised Constitution of the Communist Party of China and elects the Eighth Central Committee.

Prime Minister Tanka Prasad Acharya of the Kingdom of Nepal arrives in Peking for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. He is received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

*September 29*

Chairman Mao Tse-tung receives the Belgian Parliamentary Mission headed by Camille Huysmans.

*September 30*

Indonesian President Sukarno arrives in Peking and is greeted by Chairman Mao Tse-tung at the airport.

*October 3*

A joint statement is issued in Peking by the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade and, on

the other side, the Singapore Commercial and Industrial Delegation and the Federation of Malaya Trade Mission.

*October 4*

President Sukarno addresses a joint enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the CPPCC.

*October 6*

The Japanese Commodities Exhibition opens in Peking.

*October 7*

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Acharya of Nepal issue a joint statement in Peking.

*October 9*

Premier Chou En-lai receives David Marshall, Chairman of the Labour Front and former Chief Minister of Singapore, and sets forth his views on the principles involved in the question of the nationality of Chinese in Singapore.

*October 12*

Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai receive the Indian Goodwill Military Mission to China headed by Lieutenant-General Joyanto Nath Chaudhuri.

*October 14*

A joint press communique is issued by China and Indonesia stating that during his stay in Peking, President Sukarno had held several talks with leaders of the Chinese Government, and that both parties had discussed: the representation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations; the question of West Irian; further steps supporting the Egyptian Government's efforts to solve the Suez Canal question by peaceful means; and also expansion of trade between the two countries.

Premier Chou En-lai receives the Syrian Government Cultural Mission headed by N. Nader Nabulsi.

*October 18*

Prime Minister Suhrawardy of Pakistan arrives in Peking for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

*October 19*

Chairman Mao Tse-tung receives the Indian Parliamentary Mission headed by M. Ananthasoyanam Ayyanger, Speaker of the House of the People of the Indian Parliament.

*October 22*

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has talks with Prime Minister Suhrawardy of Pakistan.

*October 23*

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Suhrawardy of Pakistan issue a joint statement in Peking.

*October 24*

U Nu, Chairman of the Burmese Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, arrives in Peking for a visit.

*November 1*

The Chinese Government issues a statement supporting the Soviet Declaration of October 30 on the principles for developing and further strengthening friendship and co-operation between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

*November 3*

The Chinese Government strongly condemns the British and French attacks against Egypt and demands that they stop these attacks and withdraw at once all their armed forces from Egypt.

*November 6*

Premier Chou En-lai congratulates Janos Kadar, Prime Minister of Hungary, on the establishment of the Hungarian Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government and announces China's grant of material and financial aid to the value of 30 million rubles.

*November 9*

China and Burma issue a joint press communique on the border question.

*November 10*

Premier Chou En-lai, in a message to President Nasser of Egypt, pledges support for the just struggle of the Egyptian people against aggression. In response to the appeal of the Egyptian Government, the Chinese Government decides to make a present of 20 million Swiss francs to Egypt.

*November 11*

Chairman Mao Tse-tung receives the Syrian Parliamentary Mission headed by Ali Bouzo.

*November 15*

A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress and a delegation of the Peking People's Council, both headed by Peng Chen, arrive in Moscow for a visit to the U.S.S.R.

*November 17*

Premier Chou En-lai leaves Peking for visits to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Cambodia, India, Burma, Pakistan, Nepal and Afghanistan, at the invitation of the governments of the seven countries.

*November 18*

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Ho Lung and their party arrive at Hanoi.

*November 22*

Premier Chou En-lai of China and Premier Pham Van Dong of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issue a communique in Hanoi reaffirming their support for Egypt's just struggle against aggression and for the Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government of Hungary. The two Premiers reiterate the determination of their two countries to abide by the Five Principles.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Ho Lung and their party arrive at Phnom Penh for a visit.

*November 25*

The Dalai Lama and Panchen Erdeni arrive at New Delhi to take part in the celebrations of the 2,500th anniversary of the Buddha's entrance into Nirvana.

*November 27*

A joint statement issued in Phnom Penh by Premier Chou En-lai and San Yon, Premier of the Kingdom of Cambodia, states that in the relations between the two countries both parties are determined to adhere fully to the letter and spirit of the Five Principles.

*November 28*

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Ho Lung and their party arrive at New Delhi for a visit.

*November 29*

Premier Chou En-lai addresses the Indian Parliament.

Soviet leaders K. E. Voroshilov, N. A. Bulganin and N. S. Khrushchov receive the members of the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress and the delegation of the Peking People's Council.

*December 2*

The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress and the delegation of the Peking People's Council arrive at Prague for a visit to Czechoslovakia.



*December 9*

Yingtan-Amoy Railway is completed a year ahead of schedule.

*December 10*

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Ho Lung and their party arrive at Rangoon for a visit to Burma.

*December 16*

The meeting of Chinese and Burmese peoples on the border opens at Mangshih, Yunnan, attended by Premier Chou En-lai and Burmese Prime Minister U Ba Swe.

*December 20*

Premier Chou En-lai of China and Prime Minister U Ba Swe of Burma issue a joint statement in Rangoon reaffirming the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Ho Lung and their party arrive at Karachi for a visit to Pakistan.

*December 22*

The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress and the delegation of the Peking People's Council arrive at Bucharest for a visit.

*December 24*

Premier Chou En-lai of China and Prime Minister Suhrawardy of Pakistan issue a joint statement in Karachi reaffirming their desire to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries, to reduce international tension and to promote the cause of world peace.

*December 29*

*Jenminjihpao* (People's Daily) publishes an article entitled "More on the Historical Experience of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat." The article was prepared by its Editorial

Department on the basis of discussions at an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

1957

*January 2*

Premier Chou En-lai has further talks with Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

*January 3*

Premier Chou En-lai returns to Peking.

The delegations of the Chinese National People's Congress and the Peking People's Council arrive in Sofia for a visit to Bulgaria.

*January 7*

The Chinese Government Delegation headed by Premier Chou En-lai arrives in Moscow.

*January 9*

The government delegations of the Chinese People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic, both on a visit to the Soviet Union, issue a joint communique in Moscow on questions concerning the international situation and the promotion of closer relations between the two countries.

*January 11*

A communique is issued in Moscow on the talks held there between representatives of the Chinese Communist Party and Government, of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government, and of the Soviet Communist Party and Government, at which unanimous agreement is reached on the questions of expanding and consolidating contacts between the parties and further developing fraternal relations and business co-

operation, as well as on a number of important international questions.

The Chinese Government Delegation headed by Premier Chou En-lai arrives in Warsaw.

The delegations of the National People's Congress and the Peking People's Council arrive in Tirana for a visit to Albania.

#### *January 16*

A joint statement is issued in Warsaw by China and Poland at the conclusion of their talks.

The Chinese Government Delegation headed by Premier Chou En-lai arrives in Budapest.

#### *January 17*

A joint statement is issued in Budapest by the Chinese and Hungarian Government Delegations at the conclusion of their talks.

The delegations of the Chinese National People's Congress and the Peking People's Council arrive in Belgrade for a visit to Yugoslavia.

Moscow holds a mass rally in the Kremlin to welcome Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Government Delegation.

#### *January 18*

A joint statement is issued in Moscow by China and the Soviet Union at the conclusion of the talks held between the two government delegations.

K. E. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., accepts Chairman Mao Tse-tung's invitation to visit China.

#### *January 19*

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Ho Lung and their party fly to Kabul for a visit to Afghanistan.

*January 22*

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement on the "Report on the Riots in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan" published by the British authorities in Hongkong. The statement points out that since the riots were the result of the Hongkong government's policy of shielding and conniving at the activities of the Kuomintang agents from Taiwan, the report is nothing but an attempt to whitewash the serious crimes committed and shirk responsibility.

The Chinese and Afghan Premiers sign a joint communique in Kabul in which the two countries reaffirm their support of the principles set forth at the Bandung Conference.

*January 23*

An Afghan trade delegation led by M. R. Yunosi arrives in Peking.

*January 24*

Premier Chou En-lai resumes his talks with Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi after an intervening visit to the U.S.S.R., Poland, Hungary and Afghanistan.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences announces a list of prize-winners for outstanding contributions to scientific research.

*January 25*

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Ho Lung and their party arrive in Kathmandu for a visit to Nepal.

*January 29*

A joint communique is issued in Kathmandu by China and Nepal reaffirming support for the Bandung principles and expressing satisfaction over the wide acceptance of the principles of Pancha Shila among nations.

Panchen Erdeni returns to Tibet after attending the 2,500th anniversary celebrations of Buddha's Nirvana and visiting many cities in India.

*January 31*

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Ho Lung and their party arrive in Colombo for a visit to Ceylon.

*February 1*

The delegations of the Chinese National People's Congress and the Peking People's Council headed by Peng Chen return to Peking after visiting the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania and Yugoslavia.

*February 4*

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Ho Lung attend Ceylon's Independence Day celebrations in Colombo.

*February 5*

A joint statement is issued in Colombo by China and Ceylon in which the Prime Ministers of the two countries reaffirm their adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence and co-operation among nations adopted at the Bandung Conference.

Premier Chou En-lai, stopping over at Calcutta on his way home from Ceylon, makes a broadcast speech to the Indian people. He stresses that solidarity of the Chinese and Indian peoples and of the Asian peoples is an important guarantee of peace.

*February 7*

China and Ceylon establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors.

*February 12*

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Ho Lung and their party return to Peking after their tour, extending over two months, of eleven countries in Asia and Europe.

**February 15**

The Dalai Lama returns to Tibet after an extended visit to India and Sikkim.

**February 17**

The Chinese Government issues a statement supporting the Soviet proposal for maintaining peace and security in the Near and Middle East.

**February 20**

The National Agricultural Exhibition, the first of its kind in China since liberation, opens in Peking.

**February 27**

At an enlarged meeting of the Supreme State Conference which begins today, Chairman Mao Tse-tung speaks on the question of correctly dealing with contradictions within the ranks of the people.

**March 3**

Marshal Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Premier of the State Council who represented China at the inauguration ceremony of the new state Ghana (Gold Coast), is received by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah.

**March 5**

The annual meeting of the National Committee of the CPPCC opens in Peking. Premier Chou En-lai delivers a report on his visit to eleven countries in Asia and Europe and on the international situation.

Premier Chou En-lai greets Prime Minister Nkrumah on the occasion of the independence of Ghana.

**March 6**

China's special envoy Marshal Nieh Jung-chen broadcasts over Ghana radio, wishing the new nation success and expressing China's desire for furthering friendly co-operation between the two countries.

*March 9*

The Czechoslovak Government Delegation led by Premier V. Siroky arrives in Peking.

*March 12*

Chairman Mao Tse-tung sends a message of greetings to U Min Maung on his inauguration as President of the Union of Burma.

Premier Siroky of Czechoslovakia is given a rousing welcome when he addresses the CPPCC session.

*March 16*

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, sends a message of condolence to the Yugoslav People's Assembly on the death of its President, Mosa Pijade.

*March 20*

The third session of the Second National Committee of the CPPCC ends.